Chicago Tribune.

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FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

Important Capture by Curries' Brigade.

Another Appalling Steamboat Disaster—Forty Lives Lost.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Nov. 14, 1863.

The Memphis *Bulletin* of the 12th is receipted per steamer Glasgow. We learn by the clerk and passengers of the Glasgow that on the morning of the 13th at 3 a. m., near Island 18, the steamer Sunny Side, coaled with cotton from Memphis to this point, took fire from sparks coming from the chimneys and burned entirely up. There were 1,350 bales of cotton on board. Thirty to forty lives were lost, the majority being women and children. Great credit is due to the passengers and crew of the Glasgow for their kind treatment of those who escaped from the burning wreck. A major having been wounded in the shoulder, and having a sister on board tried to save her by locking hands with her and jumping overboard. She was drowned and he was picked up insensible. He was a raving maniac all night, from the effects of the exposure. The boat and cargo are a total loss. A great number escaped with barely sufficient to cover their nakedness.

CAIRO, Nov. 14.—The Memphis *Bulletin* of the 10th inst. contains the following: We learn from a gentleman who has just reached this city from below, the particulars of the operations of the Mississippi Marine Brigade, which is at present in charge of Col. G. E. Currie, who has been doing efficient service for several months past. Three rebel mails have been captured recently, containing valuable information. The first mail was captured at Campbell's plantation, just above Greenville, and was exclusively from Texas, bound to Richmond. It was in charge of Lieut. J. R. Brailsford, who was returning to Bragg's army. The second mail was captured on the 6th, at the same place. On the 7th, another and very important mail was captured. It was from Richmond, and contained very important documents and letters. One of these is a letter from Jeff. Davis in reply to certain parties asking his opinion as to the propriety and expediency of employing bands to destroy steamboats. He replies that he sees no objection to the plan, and construes the act of the rebel Congress to empower the formation of bands for that purpose. There were other documents of equal interest.

Col. Currie's brigade has been quite active lately, and keeps the enemy at a wholesome distance from the river.

We learn that already some one is on the heels of Montgomery, and the party who recently burnt the steamer Allen Collier. Col. Currie has captured in all, some $1,360,000 in Confederate money, and fifty prisoners, during the past month. One of the latter was a man going from Macon, Ga., to Camden, Ark., with a machine for spinning cotton, which he said would be worth one million dollars to him if he had only got it through. The brigade managed to pay their own way, cutting their own wood.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 14, 1863.

Camp Yates is filling up very fast with new recruits. As soon as sworn in, the bounty, $25, with a good article of clothing, is furnished them.

Thomas Larkin, of the 16th Illinois cavalry, convicted of an assault with intent to kill, at the April term, received a pardon from Gov. Yates on yesterday.

Capt. W. H. Balthache, United States Assistant Quartermaster, is to be stationed at Chicago.

Many of the copperhead leaders met here a few nights ago, in secret session, and decided to hold a session of the Legislature anyhow, holding that Governor Yates had no right to break up that secession Assembly.

FROM THE SOUTH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Late rebel papers are received. The Richmond *Examiner* of the 11th says their army was quietly awaiting an attack from Meade. It was thought he would have the movement towards Fredericksburg. The *Examiner* of the 11th foreshadows another retreat of Bragg, and speaks of disorganists and cowards in the councils of their Western army.

The *Inquirer* of the 10th says: "Meade has inflicted a terrible blow on Lee, and in Western Virginia the disaster to Echol's command shows the enemy active, and apprehensions are felt for the safety of the railroad in North Carolina. The enemy has landed a large force at Winton, and threaten the southern line of railroads at Weldon. On the Peninsula the enemy is reported to be landing large numbers at Newport News."

The Richmond *Examiner* after giving a statement of the capture of two of their brigades, says it is believed Lee expected Meade to advance, but was not prepared for so early and vigorous an attack. It now appears that Meade can advance as quick as he retreats.

The *Examiner* demands the dismissal from their army of the Brigadiers who commanded the captured brigades, for their disgraceful negligence.

The *Enquirer* of the 10th says there is no material change at Charleston. The Yankees keep up a continuous fire day and night, but with little loss, and confidence is as strong in Charleston as ever.

A Charleston correspondent of a Georgia paper, says: "Should the Yankee's try the strength of our land forces, they will get the worst thrashing any army ever received. Every day adds to our strength while it loses theirs.

A rebel correspondent writes to the Atlanta *Intelligencer* from Missionary Ridge, that our extreme right now occupies London, which gives us command of the Tennessee River at that point, bringing our forces within 30 miles of Knoxville. Important movements are expected in that direction. The enemy evacuated the fortifications at London at our approach.

The *Examiner* states that five pieces of cannon are now planted bearing on the prisoners at Belle Isle, and any demonstration to overpower the guard, will result in thinning out their number amazingly.

Jeff. Davis arrived at Richmond on the 8th. The *Examiner* is much exercised at the result of the North Carolina election, which has cost one or two peace men in Congress.

Richmond papers say that the Yankee prisoners are to be sent soon to Danville, Lynchburg and other places.

Rebel papers have the following dispatch as:

NARROWS, NEAR DUBLIN, Nov. 8th.—Our cavalry yesterday captured at Rogersville 350 prisoners, four cannon, two stand of colors, sixty wagons and 1,000 animals. Our loss was two killed and eight wounded.

(Signed) E. RANSOM, Major Gen.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 6.—Weldon advices state that ten Yankee gunboats arrived at Carrington, Friday, armed with howitzers. It is thought another force from Newbern, of 10,000 cavalry and 18 pieces of artillery, is designed for the same point. An adequate force has been sent to check them.

IMPORTANT FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Vessels Were Preparing to Aid the Democrats.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—A New Inlet correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says, relative to the capture of the blockade runner Cambria, that Col. Thorburn, of the rebel army, was passenger on her, but escaped capture. The Lord Mayor of London and the son of Colonel Ives entered into negotiation to furnish ammunition and ships of war to the rebel Government.

Wilmington papers were also found on the prize, in which it was stated that Mayor Wood of New York, is going into a joint stock company with a firm under the name of Train & Co., to furnish vessels to run the blockade, and supply the rebels with munitions of war.

Too Good to be True.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 14.—Speech from Jefferson City: Intensely well founded rumors prevail that Gov. Gamble and Minor Gen. Rollins

FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Capture of Rebel Correspondence.

LETTER FROM THE REBEL AGENT AT PARIS TO JEFF. DAVIS.

HE ADMITS THE HOPELESSNESS OF THE CAUSE.

The Lord Mayor of London on the Blockade Business.

A Dismal Howl from the Home Rebels.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14, 1863.

On board one of the blockade runners, whose capture was recently announced in these dispatches, were certain important official communications from their agents in Europe to the rebel authorities in Richmond. Among them are some letters of Mason's, during the complicity of the Lord Mayor of London with blockade running in an official way; letters showing in detail the negotiations with parties in London for ship building, importing contraband of war, &c., and two long and important letters from Edwin De Leon, rebel agent at Paris—one to Benjamin, the other to Jeff Davis. From the letter to Benjamin we extract the following: "The greatest recoil of Mason's withdrawal has been against Lord John Russell personally. His speech, apologetic and vindicatory of his own course, is the reply to your challenge, and it proves that he will persist in his policy to the bitter end, and is even ready to overstep the law in order to avoid offense to the Washington Government. The delivery of this speech is too recent to permit me to inform you of English sentiment in relation to it. The commentary of the London press that owns that subsequent echo of the minister does not accept and reiterate Lord Russell's views without protest, and should he venture to carry into execution the threats that he has made of violating the law, and asking a bill of indemnity from Parliament, the experiment may cost him his place. The sympathy of the British people for us is growing stronger every day. In the same ratio as their antipathy for the Yankees increases do these favorable dispositions. I have caused various publications to be made in English on the topics of cotton, slavery, the oath of allegiance, and Federal fabrications, and kept up a running fire through the English press."

The same letter dilates on our alleged importation of recruits for our armies from Ireland. It says that "after the disposal of the Orrbuck business, the rapid increase of the Federal recruitment in Ireland attracted much attention, and I deemed it advisable to visit that country to see if anything could be done to check it. During three weeks residence chiefly in Dublin, with a visit to Belfast in the North of Ireland, G succeeded in unmasking and exposing the enemy's battery and enlisted the aid of some powerful auxiliaries in the press and pulpit, to stop the cruel and cowardly crimping recruits under pretext of employment on Northern Rail Roads.

Many knew the real nature of the service required of them, but many more were entrapped by promises of high wages, their contracts containing a clause that they would take service only in the north of ireland at their arrival in America. This at once would make them subject to the draft. The number of actual recruits thus obtained from Ireland, the past year, up to August, cannot exceed 20,000 able-bodied men, but we hope their nets will not hold.

"No step has been or will be taken by the British Government to stop this wholesale depopulation for two reasons: first, for the difficulty of proof of actual enlistment; second, because of the unwillingness of Lord Russell to wound the susceptibilities of Mr. Seward, of whose conduct he has no complaint to make. The press, the priests and public opinion may supply the short coming of the Government in this respect—at least the attempt is making in France."

He says the Polish question and the Mexican one entirely absorbed ours, in which Frenchmen have really felt but little interest. The sympathy at first felt for the Federals has been forfeited by their brutality and insolence. A kind of vague admiration for the heroism of our people has succeeded, but not lively enough to prompt any action, nor give us reasonable hope of it. The withdrawal of Mr. Mason from London makes the Emperor more than ever master of the situation. The only rivalry he feared, being his withdrawal, he can amuse us with Mexican alliance in lieu of more practical intervention, in the belief that we shall continue to be very grateful for very small favors. Neither the British Parliament nor the French Chambers will meet until February next, and until then the game is entirely in his own hands. Earl Russell's speech having relieved his mind of any change in England's inactivity, I sincerely hope that the intentions of the Emperor may be the more practical, but I can only judge by the lights before me.

I remain, very sincerely,

EDWIN DE LEON."

The same person, in a long private letter to Jeff. Davis himself, after complaining of the unfitness of the men who surround Davis, and especially of those who manage the diplomatic affairs of the rebellion, goes on to say: "Radical Democracy, which levels down instead of grading up, seems almost as strong with us as with the North, though not in such repulsive shapes; and after the war is over, we shall have to fight the same old foe with a new face. I may seem to speak bitterly, but I see on this side so much pitiful self-seeking and worthless greed in the swarm of speculators and blockade breakers, and swaggering shirkers from danger, who call themselves Confederates, that my soul sickens at the contemplation of the future."

After some general statements about English an French feeling concerning them, he says: "I am not a prophet, and may be deceived, but as far as I know and can see, there has been, and is to-day, as little real intention of a speedy recognition by France as by England. That we may be made a pawn in the Mexican business I think very probable, but the detected intrigue with Texas, Mr. Benjamin's denunciation of which as intervention and published in the New York and English papers, does not inspire confidence in that very astute gentleman, who is now an arbiter of Southern and Mexican destinies.

"Judge Rost who is here now entirely concurs in my views, and he adds further that Mr. Dayton desires to be here. He says the complaint from Washington regarding French intervention in Mexico. If Seward, therefore, acknowledges Maximilian Emperor, the ground on which our action seems to have been predicated is cut away from under our feet, and should Seward make a protest, for he cannot meditate a war with France, we still will be held as a power, and have the shadow of a fame while our enemy enjoys the substance of non-intervention."

He then proceeds to suggest to Mr. Davis that the rebel Treasurer must keep him better supplied in current funds, and explains thus: "France wants money literally, and not figuratively. They are a far more mercenary race than the English, and we must buy golden opinions of them, if at all. Such was the secret of Dr. Franklin's success."

These extracts are taken literally from the originals now on file in the Navy Department. The full text of the dispatches will be speedily published.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of last Wednesday established the following leading editorial:

"The people and army of the Confederate States have been so much complimented upon the prowess and gallantry of their army, as much flattered upon what has been accomplished, that they have lost sight of the nation. What nation, in three years of war, ever lowered their flag thrice times in succession? There have been eleven Confederate surrenders since the war began: Near Rich Mountain, at Hatteras, at Island No. 10, Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Roanoke Island, Ft. Phillips, Jackson, Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Fort Hudson, and Cumberland Gap, and then there has not been an instance of punishment in this long list of disasters, but, on the contrary, promotion has in some instances followed swift upon the commander. If the history of the war will show as much gallantry in the fight as that of any other war, it will also exhibit more surrenders than ever befel the arms of any other nation during the same period of time, and we cannot point to any Saragossa, Gibon, Londonderry or Genoa to offset this long catalogue of unsuccessful sieges. If our people cannot understand why European nations hesitate to recognize our nationality, perhaps they may find the cause in the fact that the flag we seek to register among the nations of the earth, though often crowned with glorious victory, has unfortunately been lowered very often in the unmitigated disgrace, and as long as foreign nations see surrenders so complacently made and promotions often following them, they are uncertain whether some steamer may not bring the news of our unconditional surrender to the terms of the enemy. We do not mean to intimate that all of these surrenders were equally disgraceful, but we do say that no one of them conferred any honor upon the arms of the Confederate States. At many of them gallant fighting was done. At Vicksburg, and Fort Hudson, and Donelson, and Roanoke Island there were not wanting instances of great gallantry; but to none of them can we point with the pride of the Spaniard, French and English, as places made glorious by the obstinacy and endurance of the defence. The surprise of Kellysville Brandy Station, Williamsport, Bristow Station, and now the late disaster on the Rappahannock, show how leniency to the first dereliction of duty may entail continued and repeated disasters and carelessness inflict lasting disgrace upon the army. Notwithstanding the gallantry of the army of Northern Virginia, something is wanting to correct and prevent these frequent affairs. It has not yet transpired where the brigades of Hoke and Hays were when the enemy pounced upon them. It is not yet stated how they came to be so completely isolated from the rest of the army that they could not be reinforced, though the fight is represented to have lasted without intermission from 2 o'clock in the afternoon until dark. No explanation has been made why reinforcements were not sent to their rescue, nor are we informed how these two small brigades came to be thus left unsupported, inviting attack, capture or annihilation. We hope there are good and sufficient reasons for these circumstances, and that Gen. Lee will, upon investigation, be satisfied that his two brigades were lost in one of the ord nary eventualities of war, which no vigilance can prevent, and no activity remedy.

"Nothing more injurious to military prestige, more destructive to men and material, than defeat in regular battle, and as they are easily prevented, the officer who suffers himself to be surprised, and pounced upon so suddenly, deserves the severest punishment of the army.

"Gen. Bragg has lately suffered greatly from a surprise by which an important position was gained by the enemy, and one, which it is feared, may neutralize much of the advantage gained by the battle of Chickamauga."

The Richmond papers also publish in full the correspondence between their Commissioner of exchanges and ours, which resulted in the breaking off of exchanges. It is quite sharp, contains numerous disputes as to matter of fact, and is considered by the rebel Commissioner, in a long letter, of which the following are the closing paragraphs:

"Not content with all the misstatements of facts which I have cited, you have in your letter of the 29th descended to malignant and various aspersions of the Confederate authorities in making proposals. In my letter of the 20th you were asked to agree that all officers and men on both sides should be released, excess on one side or the other to be on parole. It would have been injustice enough to many thousands of your prisoners in our hands and to those of ours in your custody, simply to have delivered the proposal, but you have thought proper to add to your refusal gratuitous insult to the Confederate States by asserting that their fair and honest offer was made for the purpose of putting into the field officers and men fraudulently exchanged. This calumny is destitute of foundation in fact and is despicable in spirit. In conclusion let me tell you that the purpose of your letter is apparent. It has been well known for a long time that your authorities are opposed to fair and regular exchange of prisoners under the cartel. In rejecting my proposition you have endeavored to conceal under a cloud of vague charges and unfounded statements the determination at which your Government long since settled.

"Why not say without any further subterfuge that you have reached the conclusion that our officers and soldiers are more valuable than yours.

Respectfully your ob't. serv't,

ROBERT OULD.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 6th says: "It was reported that Gen. Echols had been disastrously defeated near Lewisburg, Va., but it was more than a defeat—a shameful, unmitigated disgrace was permitted to befal our arms in the boasted army of Northern Virginia. Two whole brigades of the army of North Virginia were captured on Saturday. We learned this, not as a rumor, but as a fact, from such a source that we cannot question its accuracy. We could not learn whose brigades they were nor even whether they were cavalry or infantry.

LYNCHBURG, Nov. 10.—The special correspondent from Lynchburg, Va., gives particulars of the late fight 26 miles west of Lewisburg. Five thousand Yankees under Averill, who came from Beverly, attacked Johnson. The latter fell back to the point named, and was joined by Echols, and a severe fight ensued. Our loss was heavy. We lost one piece of artillery but saved our wagons. General Echols hearing a force supposed to be under General Jenkinson was approaching, from Kanawha to cut him off, fell back towards Salt Pond Mountain, and passed through Lewisburg on Friday evening. The force expected from Kanawha arrived there the next morning.

Jeff. Davis has returned to Richmond, but the ovation called for by the Richmond papers did not come off, owing to the lateness of the hour. The *Examiner* says he has declined to call for a Court of Inquiry in the case of Gen. Polk, and has assigned him to an important command.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 14, 1863.

The copperheads and Claybanks at Jefferson City are taken back by Henderson's expressions of radicalism. Several of them, members of the Legislature, denounce Henderson roundly, while he professes contempt for the Gamble Government, and is quite as radical as Gratz Brown.

The Little Rock vote gives one thousand Radical majority, placing the Radical over two thousand ahead, far beyond the power of defeat by illegal or informal votes or returns. Seven military companies known to contain a majority of pro-slavery men when enlisted, have send in a nearly unanimous Radical vote, including companies from the worst pro-slavery counties in the State.

The rebels are rapidly losing men from desertion, in Arkansas, who join our lines. Many of them from Price's army are now in custody.

The stoppage of the Pacific Railroad train by Minnesota soldiers, to prevent kidnapping, is to be officially investigated.

FROM MADISON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, WIS., Nov. 14.

Official returns from fifty one counties gives Lewis 13,292 majority, with five counties to hear from, which gave Harvey 707 majority. The soldiers vote as far as received gives Lewis 4,607 majority, with four regiments and [illegible]

THE LAKE PLOT.

What the Copperheads Wanted to Do.

THE EXTENT OF THE SCHEME.

TORONTO, C. W., Nov. 14.—The *Advertiser*, a secession paper, to-day admits the failure of the naval plot and says the Confederate Government fitted out the steamer R. E. Lee, from Wilmington to Halifax with a cargo to furnish funds. Thirty-six officers and three hundred men were to come overland in small parties to a general rendezvous. Their intention was to surprise the Federal garrison at Johnson's island, liberate the prisoners there and convey them to Canada. Their orders were not to violate British neutrality, only to rescue 2,000 valuable lives from such wretched quarters, which were designed to kill by slow degrees.

BUFFALO, Nov. 14.—Gen. Pitz and staff have arrived here, and he is in communication with the authorities.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The New York *Times'* Washington dispatch says:

It is understood here, from Canada, that Vallandigham, James Clay and Marshal Kane had fully arranged for passing through the Welland canal an armed steamer, whose mission was, first, to open the prison doors for the captive rebels at Sandusky Bay; second, to arm and equip these veterans, over 2,000 in number; third, to seize as many propellers on Lake Erie as were needed, and arm and man them; fourth, to make Buffalo a heap of ashes, and her vessels in port charred skeletons; fifth, to burn Cleveland; sixth, to wipe out the commerce of Lake Erie; seventh, to consume Detroit, and in effect destroy the commerce and cities of the lakes, from Ogdensburg to Chicago, at a blow.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The *World's* special from Buffalo says: Attorney General McDonald is here, and brings information which shows the seriousness of the plot for the release of the prisoners, etc. Lord Lyons reserved information of the scheme from a citizen of Baltimore, two months ago. It appears that a number of secessionists were to take passage on the Chicago and Ogdensburg propellers and seize them, then intercept the Detroit and Buffalo steamers, then threaten Ogdensburg and Buffalo. They were to be aided by emissaries in Buffalo, who would fire that city.

The Canadian Ministry have taken ample measures of precaution. There are 15,000 secessionists in Canada.

Old Lyons got out of bed after midnight to communicate the news to Mr. Seward, and and afterwards the Secretary of War was got up and got to the wires.

Col. Hoffman, Commanding Gen. of Prisoners, left to day to inspect the condition of the rebels confined at Sandusky and elsewhere, and adopt measures of rehabilition for the barbarous treatment of our prisoners at Richmond.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Treatment of Union Prisoners at Richmond.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14.—The *American* has a special dispatch from Fortress Monroe, which says Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee was yesterday put on a steamer to be sent to Fort Lafayette.

Rev. H. C. Trumbull, of the 10th Connecticut Regiment, who has been a prisoner at Richmond, was exchanged last Wednesday. He says the day previous to his leaving Libby Prison, the officers, daily rations consisted of about one-third of a pound of bread and water. No meat had been served for several days. The rebel Quartermaster told the prisoners it was not his fault, and that he had none to give them that day. He had been unable to furnish anything whatever to feed the prisoners on at Belle Island, and that it was with the greatest difficulty he could get the smallest supply of meal for the hospitals.

THE GREAT WEDDING.

The Jewelry of the Nuptials.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.

Senator Sprague and bride left Washington last evening in the President's car of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and reached Philadelphia about one o'clock this morning. They stop in Philadelphia till Monday, then proceed to Providence R. I. They are accompanied by the following bridal party. The bridesmaids, Miss Nettie Chase, Miss Skinner, and Miss Woodbury. The groomsmen, Major Baldwin, Capts. Haven and Ives, and the following from Rhode Island, Mrs. F. Sprague, Mrs. A. Sprague, Miss A. Sprague, Miss Susan Sprague, Miss A. Rice, Mrs. L. B. Trieze, Misses Palmer and Fisher, and Messrs. A. Gardner and C. D. Jillson. The departure and journey were conducted quietly, and publicity avoided as much as possible.

Many of the details of this interesting affair have yet reached us. The N. Y. *Times* of the 13th speaking of the jewelry of the nuptial says:

The jewelry of Miss Chase's *trousseau*, from the superb engagement ring, about which an intrusive paragraphist made an item weeks since, down to the smallest shawl-pin of the outfit, has been for weeks a subject of deep speculation among the ladies. To enumerate the items, or give a detailed description of each, is consequently superfluous. The jewelry worn upon the bridal occasion consisted of a tiara of pearls and diamonds, and a bracelet and pair of earrings of kindred materials. The tiara has for base a line of pearls of exquisite symmetry and exceedingly rare color. The line is shaped cunningly to fit the lady's small head, swelling as it advances from either ear into a beautiful garland of orange leaves and blossoms, formed of the precious matters before suggested, and meeting at the front in a cluster tied bow of brilliants, upon which rests a marvelous pearl in size and orient, well worthy the old Roman appellation unio. Bya ingenious mechanical coup, this tiara is so fashioned as to furnish, as need may be, four distinct ornaments: in the first place, the true lover's knot detaches, and with its dazzling diamonds and its mammoth pearl, the largest on record, forms a unique brooch. Next the garland separates into two graceful sprays, available as head ornaments when the whole tiara is not required. Finally, the base line of pearls leaves its ribs of gold and becomes a necklace of two rows of pearls, or four rows of pearls of exemplary beauty, meeting in a head of diamond openwork, bearing a matchless cross of brilliants, which incloses a very rare pearl. The earrings are pendant pear-shaped pearls, mounted in small brilliants. One of the famous diamond wedding of the Cuban magnifico, no such jewelry has been worn.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The *Post* says: Government has authorized Gen. Neal Dow at Richmond prison to draw upon Gen. Meredith for every article of clothing needed by the Union prisoners.

Inspector Boole was nominated for Mayor to-day by the Tammany Democrats.

Non-reporting drafted men are to be arrested immediately, and the city is being placarded with posters containing their names and residences.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The *Herald's* Washington dispatches state that important foreign rebel dispatches had been captured, fully indicating that the rebels have no hope from England or France.

The Navy Department has lately been sending a number of swift steamers to the blockading squadron off Wilmington, and the recent capture of three valuable prizes leads to the belief that that port, the only one available lately to the rebels, will be permanently sealed.

Hon. Preston King is going to Canada to confer with the authorities there, relative to the recent secret plot. So says the *Herald*.

FROM RICHMOND.

News by the Rebel Press.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 11th, says reinforcements under Gen. Imboden met the retreating troops of Gen. Echols near Sweet Springs in Monroe county, Virginia, some forty miles from Gardinburg, the nearest point on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, and checked the further advance of Gen. Averill's Yankees. More fighting was expected before the latter would relinquish his design of destroying the railroad.

The same paper says passengers by the Fredericksburg train report a large portion of the Yankee army had arrived at Bristol, eighteen miles from Fredericksburg, and that Meade is rapidly advancing towards that city, where the decisive contest will probably take place.

From Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Nov. 14.—The Legislature to-day passed the bill to make the pay of the 54th Regiment colored Lewis A. Grant majority, with five companies to hear from, which gave Harvey 707 majority. The soldiers vote as far as received gives Lewis 4,607 majority, with four regiments and [illegible]

THE VERY LATEST NEWS.

MONDAY, 3 O'CLOCK, A. M.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15, 18 M.

THE CASE OF GEN. CURRIE.

Some of Gen. Curtis' friends here state that the President has been recently investigating his case, and claims that as the result of the evidence laid before him, he has become convinced that Gen. Curtis was entirely innocent of charges brought against him in McDowell's Court for inspecting cotton speculation.

He will in all probability manifest his conviction of his innocence on the first opportunity that offers by giving him a new command.

THE NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE.

The New Yorkers state that one result of the intense warfare now raging in the New York Custom House will be at least two libel suits, which are likely to be prosecuted with remarkable bitterness, and to make developments as to procurement of contracts and the like, that will possess decided interest.

MILITARY.

Second Lieutenant J. D. Doyle, 1st Michigan, was dismissed the service for disobedience of orders.

NATIONAL BANKS.

New National Banks are announced at Elmyra, N. Y., South Bend, Ind., and Chillicothe and Cardington, Ohio.

GEN. MEADE.

Gen. Meade is in town. The Rapidan seems to be thought a harder nut to crack that the Rappahannock. More troops are called for, and in the meantime the army waits. Practically all interest is still concentrated at Chattanooga.

SENT TO COVENTRY.

Col. Myers, chief of signal corps, is also squelched and ordered to Memphis, to report thence by letter to the General of the army. The War Department seems to be acting on the principle of ordering West all heads of Bureaus whom it wants to get rid of. It has already cut there Adjutant General Thomas, Surgeon General Hammond, Quartermaster General Meigs and Commissary General Taylor, and every indication here is, that two or three more will soon follow them.

TREASURY MATTERS.

The Navy Department estimates for next year are about one hundred millions, forty millions more than last year. The total estimates presented from all the Departments to the Secretary of the Treasury, are about twelve hundred millions. The largest payments ever made at the Treasury in any one day in the history of the nation, were made last Thursday, when over twenty-five millions were paid out.

PERSONAL.

The Ohio State Treasurer, Stone, who has been here for a few days, has returned home.

LAND OFFICE.

Applications from the wives of soldiers made to the Land Office cannot be received, as according to the provisions of the act, persons entering claims are required to make declaration in person. Legislation will probably be had on the subject at the next session.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

John Ross, Chief of the Cherokees, and others of the tribe, are here, to consult with Commissioner Dole.

TREASURY MATTERS.

The Treasury Department will not probably ask for much legislation this winter, the last Congress gave the Secretary authority for nine hundred millions of dollars; of this it has only yet used forty millions.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The *Herald's* special Washington dispatch says, by direction of the President of the United States, Major Chas J. Whiting, U. S. cavalry, is hereby dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States and for using contemptuous and disgraceful words against the President of the United States.

Maj. Gens. Meade, Newton and Pleasanton, and Brig. Gen. Kilpatrick arrived in town last night. It is understood that Gen. Meade proceeded to Washington, to confer with the front admit, to attend the Inauguration of the national cemetery, at Gettysburg. The army will also be represented on that occasion by a detachment from each division of the army engaged in that battle.

Considerable excitement has been occasioned here in social circles by the discovery of forgeries of Paymasters' checks to a considerable amount by the young son of a leading banker of this city. The father has advanced an amount equal to the sum required by the forger for one or more Paymasters, but declines to go further.

Orders have been issued to the commandants of the navy yards to reduce the labor employed fifteen per cent.

FROM CHARLESTON.

PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE.

Success Promised by Christmas.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The Baltimore *American's* correspondence from Charleston harbor of the 11th says: The Monitors Montauk and Passiac had returned from Port Royal fully repaired. The gunboat Nipsic had arrived. The bombardment of Fort Sumter goes on without unusual incident. The rebel fire was not serious. The Monitor Patapsco exploded, three days since, from her boilers, compelling the rebels to desert their guns for a time.

Gen. Gillmore recently threw three ordinary shells into the centre of Charleston to try the range of his guns.

The correspondent presumes, however, that Charleston will not be shelled until the monitors are in position in Rebellion Roads, when its surrender can be demanded according to the forms and usages of war.

The rebels have at least 3,000 negroes working on batteries on Sullivan's and James Islands, and many more will be found ready when the great trial comes. The correspondent concludes that the prospect of early and successful operations against Charleston are now more favorable than ever before, and that within ten days or two weeks the result will be known.

THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Federal Operations and Blockade Running, &c., &c.

NEWBERN, N. C., Nov. 13.—Major General Peck made a reconnoissance up Chowan River near the mouth of the Black Water, on the 6th, 7th, and 8th inst., with Commodore Flusser, and the Whitehall, Delaware and Pleasant Hill, and some 300 miles below Newbern, it is presumed he was waiting the cooperation of Major Gen. Foster from Fortress Monroe, to cut off the rebel forces which made some attack upon Weldon and Brent, and the bridges over the Wiscoom River and other principal streams.

Chas. Henry Foster has recently returned from an expedition to Pasquotank and Perquemans counties, bringing a number of refugees and deserters from the Rebel Army in the region visited. This section is not yet protected by the Federal forces.

Four large steamers, engaged in running the blockade of Wilmington, have been captured within the last three days. One was laden with 8,000 Enfield rifles, ammunition and clothing; one with saltpetre and lead, and the others with assorted cargoes. The original cost of one was $300,000.

Rebel Raids east of North Carolina, amounting to upwards of one million of dollars, has been entirely liquidated from the proceeds of the vessels running, in which the State government was largely engaged.

FROM THE GULF.

The War in Louisiana and Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 6.—We have a report from the Teche country that the advance of Gen. Washburne's division was attacked and driven in on the morning of the 3d inst. The rebels were, however, soon checked and driven off, with a loss of 100 killed and 500 prisoners.

Our loss is said to have been 40 killed. The army in the Teche country is concentrating at New Iberia and vicinity.

Nothing has been heard from Gen. Banks' naval expedition. Its destination was probably Brownsville, which it is supposed will be an easy capture if it moves up the river. movements towards the eastern boundary of Texas.

FROM EASTERN VIRGINIA.

Unlucky Rebel Expedition.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—A dispatch

New Advertisements.

OUR FACTORY IS AGAIN IN operation and are now turning out the Without SALT

DAIRY SALT

CITY TRADE.

OIL OR SALT

Chas. L. Noble & Co., SALT REFINERS, 275 LAKE STREET.

TO GRAIN SHIPPERS Distillers, Millers and Others

The Richards' Manufacturing Co.

Office of the Quarter Master, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 12, 1863.

JACOB HARRIS Proctor.

New Advertisements.

W. W. KIMBALL,

142 Lake Street,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S

AMERICAN ORGANS,

—WITH—

Tremolo Attachment,

In Fifteen Different Styles.

Elegantly Finished Rosewood,

FOR PARLOR USE.

BLACK WALNUT AND OAK,

For Churches, Schools, Lodges, Etc.

Every Instrument Warranted For

FIVE YEARS!

Prices from $70 to $400.

THE AMERICAN ORGAN,

Is an entirely new Instrument. It combines both the

Patent Tremolo and Forte Stop,

Knee Swell, Double Bellows, and Two New Points.

THE AMERICAN ORGANS

Are pronounced by more than one hundred of the best Organists in the country to be superior to any other Reed Instrument in use. Send for circulars containing testimonials.

TESTIMONIALS:

From Geo. Washburne Morgan, Organist of Grace Church and Middle Dutch Reform Church.

UNIVERSITY BUILDING, NEW YORK, The new organ which you have built for my church, by Messrs. S. D. & H. W. Smith, in the volume of its harmonic Organs, unites with their promise and fulfillment. Its tone is pure, full and rich, and combines this class of instruments, I especially recommend it to the purchaser as the best Reed Organ in the Gospel use. GEO. WASHBURNE MORGAN.

From E. F. Baker, Professor in the Boston Musical Institute, Author, Etc., and Teacher of Music in the South Congregational Church.

BOSTON, Mass. GENTLEMEN:—I confess to having entertained a prejudice against Reed Instruments before having seen one of your Organs. I have now had the use of one in my church for several months, and the American Organs deserve the patronage they merit, for their sweetness, very general use.

Yours, truly, E. F. BAKER.

Messrs. S. D. & H. W. Smith, 451 Washington street, Boston.

From H. M. Sanborn, Teacher of Music and President of the Hazelet Society in Dartmouth College.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE, GENTLEMEN:—The American Organ I purchased of you, the last very pleasing in tone from the first, has become more and more a favorite instrument with my musical acquaintances as well as with myself. The tone of the melodeon, and especially the bass, fills the room with a rich, full volume of sound, and the

From Thomas Baker, Musical Director of Julien Eaton's Theatre, formerly Leader of Julien's Band.

26 KING-ST. NEW YORK, GENTLEMEN:—Having examined one of your Organs, I am pleased to say that I find it admirably suited to their style of music. I like particularly the quality of the instrument, the volume of sound, and the ease with which the keys are touched. I consider the performer to possess much power over the voice and instrument. THOMAS BAKER.

To whom it may concern:

This is to certify that I have purchased of S. D. & H. W. Smith, whose name is known, their Instrument with the Tremolo Attachment, and I am satisfied that for the reputation of Messrs. Smith, and the fine quality of the instrument, I can recommend it to the first class of instrumental performers in the country. Their Organs are unsurpassed by any in the market. JAMES G. BLAINE.

Mr. Orrington A. Bates, Organist of St. James Episcopal Church, Chicago, Ill., says:

"They far surpass any instrument of the kind that have come under my observation, for fullness, richness and singing of bass, and promptness and delicacy of action."

ALSO,

MELODEONS,

In every variety, with Swell, Tremolo Stop and Octave.

EVERY ONE IS

CORDIALLY INVITED TO CALL

And examine our instruments before they are sold by any other

Orders from a Distance Promptly Attended To.

DR. JAMES,

FORMERLY OF

JAMES' HOSPITAL,

Custom House Street, New Orleans, La.

ESTABLISHED IN 1850,

NOW OF

86 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.,

Devoted to the treatment of

OLD CHRONIC MUCOUS, BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES AND URINARY WEAKNESS.

Cures them without resort to Mercury, Iodide Potassium, Sarsaparilla, Copaiba, Cubebs, Injections, &c., &c., in a much shorter time than by any other treatment. Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation, Ulceration, Stricture, Gravel, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Pain in the Back, Kidneys, &c., Cured by an infallible method, and the only method in the world that will cure Stricture without cutting.

Dr. James is the only Physician who has made Diseases of the MOST HORRIBLE CHARACTER a study for years, and has discovered a remedy that cures the most speedily possible, perfect in the least time possible, and without the least injury to body or mind, together with an endless number of

Dr. James is recommended by the press generally of the South, the Medical Society and physicians of the country, and those afflicted should apply immediately. Those afflicted should apply immediately. Those afflicted should apply immediately.

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1863.

JEFF. DAVIS ON THE WING.

The people of the South are worse than a troublesome infant which the nurse is away. They cannot be left alone for a minute without setting up a wail which summons Mr. Jefferson Davis with a bottle of cordial, an olive branch and a new speech and clean shirt in his trunk to allay their anxieties. He is the oil which calms the troubled waters. Whenever he sets out from Richmond, one may know that there is a breeze or a Yankee threatening the chivalry, and as the latter are becoming quite plenty just now, Mr. Davis' calls are frequent and sudden, and his prescription-speeches grow longer and more tedious with each visit. When Vicksburg was threatened, off started Davis to make a speech, and threw in two more at Jackson and Port Hudson to keep up the failing spirits. The blue coats threatened Mobile, and like the ghost in the play, pops up Mr. Davis with another little speech. Mobile being quieted, there is a call for help from Alabama, and from the depot steps at Selma, he addresses the lank planters and snuff dippers and a few chuckling Cuffees on the outskirts of the crowd. But in the meantime Bragg and Rev. Bishop Polk have had a bout with the blue coats and have not met with the success they expected. Another bottle of cordial is needed and off flies Davis, Chickamaugawards, to revive the chivalry with another speech, and as there is a strong probability that Grant and Thomas may knock at the doors of Atlanta, some fine morning, to Atlanta he goes and makes another little speech. He has hardly reached his peroration before a message arrives announcing that some more of Gilmore's shells have fallen plump into Main street, Charleston, and he takes a special train for the doomed city. He makes a speech at the Planters' House, and having three or four more speeches in his trunk, he devotes them to the batteries, and then leaves for Richmond, where he makes a final effort to keep up the spirits which have drooped in his absence. But Mr. Davis cannot now rest. Like Ahasuerus, he must on, for the blue coats are contracting their lines, and Mobile is already crying again for another speech and more cordial. The wall of Federal bayonets, however, is closing in, and as the time wears on, Mr. Davis' speeches must become briefer and less frequent. Let us pray for that blessed time when he will have but one more to make, and that under the gallows tree—the last dying speech and confession of Jefferson Davis, Traitor.

SENATOR BROWN OF MISSOURI.

The election of B. Gratz Brown to the United States Senate from Missouri, in the face of the combined opposition of the enemies of Emancipation, is an event that ought not to be lightly passed over. Mr. Brown, a Kentuckian by birth and a Missourian by long residence, member of a slave-holding family and educated in the prejudices and errors of his class, long ago saw the evils which were inseparably connected with slavery; and all of his latter years have been devoted to such measures as would prevent the spread of the institution in the national domain, and to the deliverance of the State of his adoption from the curse of its presence. He commenced when to be an Anti-Slavery man, even from economical motives, was an offence almost equal in the public estimation to a crime; but braving the reproaches of enemies, the expostulations of friends, and the sneers of the rabble, he manfully continued in obedience to his convictions, and as a private citizen, as an editor and as a statesman, never let slip an opportunity to impress his views and their transcendent importance upon all whom his words could reach. At first treated as an amiable enthusiast who might be permitted to have his say, then, as he widened and intensified his influence and left the marks of his genius upon the policy of Missouri and the tone of feeling in the West, hated as an innovator; and finally marked out as Broderick was for destruction as an impracticable who could neither be coaxed, bribed, nor awed into silence, he is to-day the foremost man of his State, the representative of its highest interests and noblest aspirations in the most august deliberative body in the world! Truth is vindicated, and its most fearless preacher has his reward.

Though we have unaffected admiration for the courage and persistency that Mr. Brown has evinced in his long war against the despotic element in our Government, and though we do most heartily rejoice over his personal success, we are mainly concerned with the effect of his triumph upon the politics of his State, and, through it, upon the Republic. Missouri is to-day, by the act that made Gratz Brown a Senator, irrevocably committed to an Anti-Slavery policy. Henceforth she will take her place with Ohio, Pennsylvania and Illinois; and no wiles of the enemy can seduce her from allegiance to the principle in politics to which she is thus cemented. The contest, so far as she is concerned, between Slavery and Freedom, is closed; and though demagogues may, by gaining power under false pretences, at some time hereafter make her the ally of the Slave Power, as it has ruled the nation, no man will at the end of another year dare hazard his standing with his fellows, by opposing the final riddance of the State of the iniquity that has dwarfed and cursed her. Missouri is henceforth free; and to Mr. Brown she owes a debt that she will never be able to pay, though she heaps upon his head all the laurels that Mr. Benton wore.

Mr. Brown's triumph is probably the end of the Schofield-Gamble dynasty under which the loyal men of Missouri have writhed. The eyes of the President must be opened; and if no considerations of public justice can be made to reach him, common regard for his good name will compel him to set Schofield aside and to link his fortunes with his loyal friends. This, though only a minor effect, is sure to follow. Room for Schofield, who goes to the rear!

Preserving the Streets of Chicago from Railway Uses.

There is an ordinance before the Common Council, which will be called up for final action on Monday night, entitled "An Ordinance for the preservation of certain streets of Chicago from Railway uses." By this ordinance, (which we have here before printed,) Michigan, Wabash and Third Avenues, Washington, Adams, Monroe and Jackson Streets, and Lake Street east of Fock Street, are preserved from railway uses for twenty years. This is precisely the proposition. It is the effect of the ordinance to keep all railways off these streets this length of time—nothing more nor less.

The question is, are the people of the city interested in this preservation of the streets from railway trespass? [illegible]

[illegible]

of the press and people, cannot become an "odious monopoly." It is impossible. The city has power over these companies to control them, and protect the public. And it is fitting this cry of "odious monopoly" should come from the quarter it does—from a class of men who seek franchises placing their operations above and independent of municipal control, and giving them power to take and apply private property wherever they may desire to do so. We say it is fitting such men should oppose an ordinance which deprives them of these privileges, protects the people, and asserts the right and power of the city to control its own affairs. The trouble is, this ordinance is sound, and its soundness [illegible] the schemes of these men. Therefore let the people rejoice when they secure its passage.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MY FARM AT EDGEWOOD—By the Author of "Reveries of a Bachelor." New York: Charles Scribner. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

This is one of the most charming and delightful books we have met with for a long time. A genuine country book! reflecting country life—especially farming life, which is treated in a thoroughly practical manner—country scenery, manners and customs—and every page redolent of the fields and woods. The farmer should read it for its wise lessons on husbandry—and the fine content which runs through it, and pervades it like an atmosphere. The townsman should read it because it will make him love the country, and cheer him with bright visions of woods, and waters, mountains, and happy country homes, and well cultivated farms. And all who love literature should read it, because it is delightfully written, in such sweet, terse, and musical English. It is a genuine American classic.

ARTHUR HALLAM'S REMAINS, in Prose and Verse, with a Preface and Memoir. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

This book is doubly interesting, for its own intrinsic merits, and for the associations which crowd about the name of the author. Arthur Hallam is the fine, chivalrous, noble fellow, who as the college chum, and intimate friend of Alfred Tennyson, the poet, won his undying love, so finely celebrated in that grand and solemn organ melody, the In Memoriam. Few books could have been more welcome than these Remains, to the readers of Tennyson. We all desired to know something more of the brave, true heart, so affectionately apotheosized by the English poet laureate. And in these pages we find what we have longed for.

The Memoir, written, clearly, by a dear relative, is full of the facts of his life—his hopes, sorrows and high ambitions; his nobleness, and his scholarly triumphs. We hear that he died very suddenly—a rush of blood to the head, putting an end to the great promise that was in him. His literary remains fully justify all the hopes that were entertained of him. He was a true poet, a fine English writer, a good scholar, and all out, a man!

EXCURSIONS, By H. D. Thoreau. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

Nearly all these papers have appeared since poor Thoreau's death, in the pages of the Atlantic Monthly. There is no need, therefore, for us to enter upon any critical analysis of them, further than to say that they are marked by all the peculiar quaintnesses of expression, and vigorous thoughts, and clear style, which made the author famous, when he published his "Week up the Concord and Merrimac Rivers," and his "Life in the Woods."

Thoreau lived all his life in Concord, Mass., and was the friend of R. W. Emerson.

PETER CARRADINE, OR THE MARTINDALE PASTORAL, by Caroline Chesebro. New York: Sheldon & Co. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

A clever story of every-day country life—the characters well drawn, and a great variety of them, showing a good knowledge of human nature and of human life. The plot well conceived and executed, and interesting to the end; the writer very evidently a Christian woman and philanthropist.

BROKEN COLUMNS. New York: Sheldon & Co. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

One of the most powerful, and best sustained works which has appeared for many years. Superior to Adam Bede.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

—A law has passed the Vermont Legislature allowing towns to erect monuments to the memory of diseased soldiers.

—The new Secretary of Legation at Washington, from England, the Hon. W. Elliot, is a son of the Earl of St. Germain.

—The veracious New York correspondent of the London *Times* writes home that but for British sailors the American navy—mercantile or national—would not have been what it is! The same truthful person styles General Corcoran "an ex-rebel and rumseller."

—An ingenious person has discovered that the three most forcible letters in the alphabet are N R G; that the two which contain nothing are M T; that four express great corpulence, O B C T; that two are in a decline, D K; that four indicate exalted station, X L N C; and three excite our tears, yet, when pronounced together, are necessary to a good understanding, L E G.

—A Scotchman who had heard Beecher at Manchester afterward expressed his opinion of him to an American in unmistakable High Fifeshire: "Eh, mon, he was joost gran'!" he said; "he gart me tingle fra' the tap of my head to yin taes! Ye must he' braw meenisters, if he's a fair sample of 'em!"

—The suit of Smith & Wesson, of Springfield, Massachusetts, against Allen & Wheelock, of Worcester, for infringement of patent on the revolving pistol, which has been pending before the Supreme Court at Boston for some time, has been decided in favor of the plaintiffs. This decision clearly establishes the right of Messrs. Smith & Wesson to the patent they hold, as there have been previous decisions in their favor in other districts of the Supreme Court.

—Ten of Jeff. Davis's slaves were lately captured by the rebels thirty miles below Vicksburg. They were on the river plantation of the "President," and clad in Federal uniforms, and arms in their hands. Six slaves belonging to a brother of Jeff. were taken at the same time. Will the "President" carry out his threat and hang his own slaves for the offense of wearing the Union uniform?

—A curious case at law has arisen in Pomerania. A farmer held a meadow, with the right of irrigation on each recurring Apostles' Day. He contended that there were thirteen apostles, "including Matthias and Barnabas as well as Paul." It was closely argued by the lawyers; and the joke of the affair is, that several newspapers have been pounced upon by the government and punished for having been guilty of "undue merriment" in alluding to the subject.

—The value of the petroleum wells to the state of Pennsylvania may be inferred from the increase of population in those regions since the wells have begun to be worked. Venango, the county in which the wells are situated, has increased its voting population in two years from one thousand seven hundred and thirteen to six thousand two hundred and sixty-five. From having been one of the wildest, it is likely to become one of the most populous counties in the state.

—It is perhaps not generally known that the Russians use English terms for the various parts of a ship, and all the orders for sailing are given in Dutch. These terms were originally engrafted in the Russian tongue by Peter the Great, who studied ship-building in England and seamanship in Holland. It was found easier to adopt these foreign terms than invent new ones for every day use, as they had no equivalent in Russian.

—The total shipments of boots and shoes from Boston by rail and sea, for the past week have been (according to the Shoe and Leather Reporter) 11,883 cases. Of this number 10,180 cases were sent by rail as follows:—2,302 cases to New York and Pennsylvania; 1,117 to the Southern States now in our possession, and 6,561 to the Western States, including 213 cases to California. The clearances from the Custom-house were 1,653 cases, among which we notice 940 destined for San Francisco.

—The N. Y. *Evening Post* publishes the following communication:

Will the following do as a rhyme to "step," for which you asked some time ago?

To say you cannot make
A rhyme that "step" will take,
Is most absurd!
To make a rhyme to "step,"
You only have to separate a word.

W. D. R.

A REMARKABLE AFFAIR.

Lord Palmerston Accused of Adultery.

Karl Blind, the well-informed London correspondent of the *Westliche Post*, published in St. Louis, writes that paper:

LONDON, October 22, 1863.

The heading of my letter will surprise you and your readers, I dare say. Day before yesterday Lord Palmerston celebrated his eightieth—say *eightieth*—birth day, and almost on the same day a suit of *crim con.* is brought against him. The occurrence seems impossible, absurd—indeed, considering all the circumstances, a perfect enormity; and yet it is true. The English papers do not mention one word of the matter. But in a few well-informed circles, it is spoken of to-day.

By an exceptional circumstance I am able to communicate to you the particulars of this affair. The authority, from which I derive the following facts, has seen the original documents referred to. From certain reasons I suppress the name of the plaintiff. I will merely say that it commences with an "O." The lady in question is young, pretty and charming. Her photograph is among the documents in court. Confidential letters of the accused are also in the testimony. In order to prove the authenticity of these letters, the plaintiff's counsel produced a letter of Lord Palmerston's, which he wrote after he had received the first proposals to make an "arrangement," and which he—it is hard to understand why—wrote himself, instead of getting his secretary or attorney to write it.

The case is now pending before the "Probate and Divorce Court," but is a deep State secret. The plaintiff demands twenty thousand pounds damage. According to all appearances, Lord Palmerston has been led in to the affair by an intrigue: as "Old Cupid," (his well known nickname) he could [illegible]

CHICAGO PROVISION TRADE.

Its Rise, Progress, and Present Position.

LIST OF NEW PORK AND BEEF HOUSES.

By reference to the annual review of the trade and commerce of Chicago for the year 1853, prepared by one of the editors of the TRIBUNE, it will be seen that in the season of 1852-53, there were cut and packed in this city 48,156 Hogs. This was considered in those days a most wonderful achievement, and we were much prouder of the feat, and bragged a good deal louder about it, than we do now about packing a million. And this, our readers must bear in mind, was only ten years ago! In those days packing houses were not considered a nuisance—and there were no "smelling committees" of aldermen to be found "nosing" around to see what city ordinance was being violated. At that time we were proud of our packing houses, and prouder still of those who had the enterprise to build and run them. Messrs. Hubbard, Hough, Steel, and a few others, who comprised the packers at that time, had the freedom of the entire city, including the sweet village of Bridgeport, and there was no objection then to running the offal of the hog or the steer into Chicago River. Indeed, it was one of the leading inducements held out by our citizens and property owners of those days to packers, that they could "dump" their offal into the river—it was so "handy." Our real estate owners, when advertising river property for sale, were sure always to point out to packers at a distance the "convenience" of Chicago River for packing and slaughtering establishments. It was indeed wonderful what an affection there existed in the hearts of the citizens of those days for packing houses—they were visited by sightseers, and we waded about in the mud knee deep with an almost patriotic ardor, showing them the beauties of a hog pen, slaughter-house, and packing establishment. There was no "stench" in packing houses then—and our daily journals did not speak of the much abused river as they now do—it was then a pellucid stream—the pride of Chicago and the perpetual boast of those who owned water lots!

Truth is stranger than fiction. What dreamer of 1852-53 was wild or crazy enough to predict that ten years hence, there would be packed in this city *one million hogs!* Who would have presumed upon the credulity of even the most sanguine property-holder by prophesying that in 1861-62 Chicago would pack more hogs than Cincinnati, and that in 1862-63 she would exceed her by nearly 400,000? And what alderman would then have been rash enough to have supposed it possible that at any future period of our history, the Common Council would so far interfere with the vested rights of those public benefactors, our packers, as to prohibit them from using Chicago River as a common sewer?

But the extraordinary development of the Northwest has worked miracles in many things, and this is one of them. It has revolutionized the entire trade and commerce of the country—and made Chicago what it now is—the *greatest grain, lumber and provision market*, and *the largest beef and pork packing point in the United States*, or indeed in the world! The rise and progress of the grain trade of Chicago was indeed remarkable; but the rapidity with which the Provision trade has advanced, is, if possible, more wonderful still. To traverse the river and its branches, and see the numerous piles of brick and stone devoted entirely to this business—to find immense packing establishments, some of them costing upwards of $80,000, erected within two or three years—to visit these when in full operation, and see the rapidity with which corn is condensed for shipment to the four quarters of the globe—to go still further to the five or six stock yards of our city all crowded to excess with beeves and swine—and then to see the miles of cars all loaded with live stock, coming daily into the city from the Mississippi, aye from far west of it, from the banks of the Missouri—this is what must be done before the uninitiated can form a true idea of the magnitude and importance of this trade. But this is not all. There is the immense army of teams, drays, and wagons daily engaged in carrying the product from depot to depot—the loaded trains that daily leave for the sea-board—the fleet of propellers loaded to the guards—all swelling the capital invested in the Provision Trade to an almost incalculable sum.

But when we take into consideration the great fact that not one acre in ten in the country tributary to Chicago is under cultivation—that in even the most populous districts, the country is, as compared with the East, sparsely settled—what prophetic mind can foretell the gigantic proportions which this trade will have assumed ten years hence?

Of course, Chicago is not the only point that will have an increase in trade; but its central position as a receiving and re-distributing point cannot fail to give it in all future time pre-eminence. With lines of railroads tapping the territory west, south and north of us, and re-distributing lines leading to the seaboard from as far north as Montreal and south as far as Baltimore, besides the water communication through the lakes, rivers and canals leading to the same points—what city in the United States stands any chance to rival it?

HISTORY OF THE PROVISION TRADE.

As very little is known of the history of the provision trade in this city, we have, by dint of digging into some of the records of the past in the offices of the pioneers of the trade succeeded in collecting a few facts which cannot fail to prove interesting to our readers.

The oldest record we can trace of the provision trade is furnished us by our fellow citizen, Archibold Clybourne, Esq., who built a slaughter house here in 1827, for the purpose of supplying the United States troops then stationed at Fort Dearborn, and also the few inhabitants living here at that time. This was the first slaughter house ever built in Chicago. But very little packing, however, was done here till the fall of 1833, as there was no export demand, and but very little wanted in the country. During the summer of 1833 there was a large emigration to Chicago and the country around, which created a demand for pickled beef and pork. During the fall Mr. Clybourne packed five or six hundred beeves, and about 3,000 hogs—and in 1834, a still larger number.

During the whole period of seven or eight years mentioned above, the price paid for cattle and hogs was about 3c net weight. But the quality of neither cattle nor hogs at that time was very good. The hogs were generally of the "Rover Breed" and had to be driven from 150 to 200 miles across the prairies, for which task they were perfectly capable—being able to make their mile in about 2.40. The pork packed from these hogs was generally light mess or prime pork, with about three hogs in a barrel. Mr. C. recollects of some barrel pork being sold to one of the first settlers of Kenosha, which turned out *sixteen tail pieces to the barrel*. This was called in those days "Prime Pork."

The first beef packed by the city was by Geo. W. Dole, Esq., in 1832. In October of that year he slaughtered and packed 150 head of cattle for Oliver Newberry, of Detroit. The cattle were purchased by Mr. Dole, from Chas. Reed of Hickory Creek, at $2.75 per 100 pounds—the hides and tallow being thrown in for the slaughtering. The cattle were driven to this city from the Wabash, and they were slaughtered by John and Mark Noble, on the prairie near the lake, opposite where the Catholic Bishop's palace is now situated, at the corner of Michigan avenue and Madison street. The packing was done in Mr. Dole's warehouse, a wooden building situated at the corner of Dearborn and South Water streets. The barrels in which this beef was packed, were brought from Detroit, and the beef was shipped that fall to Detroit.

In December, 1832, Mr. Dole slaughtered and packed 338 hogs. They were purchased from John Blackstone, at $3.00 per 100 lbs net. They were driven *from* the Wabash Valley. These hogs were slaughtered in the back yard of Mr. Dole's warehouse, and packed in the store. There being no barrels in which to put the meat, it was packed in bulk, and stored away until barrels were made during the winter. *This was the first lot of hogs ever packed in this city.* We have no means of ascertaining what prices this pork or beef brought, as they were sent to the New York market from Detroit, but in an old book belonging to Mr. Dole, we found an entry of a sale of a barrel of mess pork at $16 00, and a barrel of "one hog pork" at $14 00.

In the fall of 1833 Mr. Dole packed both beef and pork at Mr. Clybourne's packing-house on the North Branch. The number of cattle packed was 250 head, and the number of hogs 1,000. The cattle cost $1.80 per 100 lbs net, and the hogs $2.60 net—both cattle and hogs having been [illegible]

Newberry & Dole, we came across the first contracts for cattle and hogs ever made in this city. The first is dated May 14, 1833, and is as follows:

ARTICLE OF AGREEMENT: Made and entered into this 14th day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, by and between Archibald Clybourne of the town of Chicago, Cook county State Illinois, of one part, and Newberry & Dole, of the same place, of the other part. Witnesseth that the said Archibald Clybourne [illegible] and agrees to and with the said Newberry & Dole of the second part, that he will, between the first day of September and the first day of November next, deliver to the said Newberry & Dole, in the Town of Chicago, [illegible] cattle, to weigh, upon an average, five hundred pounds each after being slaughtered and dressed, and none of them to weigh less than four hundred pounds each after being slaughtered and dressed; likewise, by the fifteenth day of December next, two hundred head of good fat hogs well corn fed and merchantable for pork, to weigh upon an average two hundred lbs each after being slaughtered and dressed, and none of them to weigh less than one hundred and ninety pounds, after being slaughtered and dressed. And in consideration of the above premises and covenants, to be done and performed by the said Clybourne, the said Newberry & Dole covenants and agrees to and with said Clybourne that they will upon delivery of said cattle and hogs, pay to the said Clybourne the sum of two dollars and eighty cents per hundred for the beef and three dollars per hundred pounds for the pork when slaughtered and dressed. It is further agreed and distinctly understood that the said Newberry and Dole are to have all the hides and tallow, and one-half the [illegible] from said cattle, into the bargain; [illegible] is to butcher said cattle and hogs and deliver the beef cut up ready for salting [illegible] own expense, [illegible] to have the hides salted, and hung up in a secure place, and [illegible] to store the pork through the winter, if the said Newberry & Dole wishes him to.

In testimony whereof, the parties have hereunto set their hands and seals this day and date above written.

ARCHIBALD CLYBOURNE. [Seal.]
NEWBERRY & DOLE. [Seal.]

(Witness) ISAAC D. HARMON.

The following is a few months later, and was for hogs only:

Memorandum of agreement made between Newberry and Dole, of the town of Chicago, Cook county, Illinois, and John Blackstone, of Cook county, Illinois, witnesseth as follows, to wit: That the said Blackstone hereby agrees to furnish and deliver to the said Newberry and Dole five hundred head of good merchantable corn fed hogs, weighing not less each than one hundred and eighty pounds, and to average two hundred per head, in the town of Chicago, on or before the first day of December next; and in consideration of the furnishing and delivery of the said hogs by the said Blackstone, the said Newberry and Dole hereby obligate and bind themselves to pay to the said Blackstone the sum of three dollars per hundred pounds for said hogs, when butchered. In testimony whereof, the said parties have hereto set their hands and seals, this fifth day of September, A. D. 1833.

JOHN BLACKSTONE. [Seal.]
NEWBERRY & DOLE. [Seal.]

(Witness) W. H. VANDENBURGH.

In the fall of 1834, Mr. Dole slaughtered and packed from three to five hundred head of cattle, (we cannot find the exact number) and about fourteen hundred hogs. They were killed and cut in a packing house erected by Messrs. Newberry and Dole, on the South Branch of the river, near where Stowell's Slip now is. Mr. Dole continued packing every season up to 1840.

In looking over Mr. Dole's books, we find a contract between Newberry & Dole and Duncan & Morrison of McLean county, Ill., for 250 hogs, at $5.50 net—the hogs to average 150 lbs net—and the following conditions were attached: Morrison & Duncan were to receive 1c per lb. extra for all they averaged over 150 lbs., and they were to deduct 1c per lb. for all they averaged under 150—Newberry & Dole not being bound to receive them at all unless they averaged 100 lbs. We also found another contract made in 1838 between Newberry & Dole and Elbert Dickinson, of McLean county, Ill., for 150 head of cattle, to be delivered in July, and 200 head to be delivered in October, at $2 90 net—the cattle to average 500 lbs. net. This first lot of cattle, we are informed, was for the Indian payment, and the latter for packing. Among the same papers we found the first bill of lading for beef ever made out in Chicago. Here it is:

"Shipped in good order and well conditioned, by Newberry & Dole, on board the schooner called Napoleon, whereof is master for the present voyage, John Stewart, now lying in the Port of Chicago, and bound for Detroit.—To say:
O. Newberry, Detroit.
287 brls Beef,
14 " Tallow,
2 " Beeswax—115¼, 94¾, 219¾.
103 Dry Hides—weighing 4,659 lbs.
Being marked and numbered as in the margin, and to be delivered at the Port of Detroit in like good order, (the dangers of the lakes and rivers excepted,) unto consignees or to their assignees—he or they paying freight at — per brl. bulk.
In witness whereof, the master of said vessel hath affirmed to two bills of lading, all of this tenor and date, one of which to be accomplished the other to stand void. JOHN STEWART.
Dated, Chicago, April 17, 1833."

In 1834-35, Gordon S. Hubbard commenced packing hogs in the old "Bank building," corner of Lasalle and Lake streets. The number packed by him that year was 5,000, and they came from St. Clair Co., Vermillion Co., and from the Wabash Valley. He slaughtered them on the South Branch of the river, and had them cut in his own house, (as above stated.) The hogs cost him $2.00a2.50 net. Being disappointed in getting barrels, he had to put up the pork into bulk sides till spring, when he procured barrels from Cleveland at $1.00, and had the pork packed. In 1837-38, Mr. Hubbard commenced again to pack pork in his own house on the north side of Kinzie street, near Rush street bridge. That season he slaughtered and packed about 12,000 hogs—the most of which he put up into mess pork—paying $1.50a2.00 net for the hogs. In 1838-39 he packed 16,000 hogs, and in 1839-40, about the same number of hogs, and 4,000 head of cattle—all packed on Kinzie street. In 1840 Mr. Hubbard built a house on South Water street, between Clark and Lasalle streets, and in the fall and winter following, he packed 7,000 head of cattle, and about 12,000 hogs. They were slaughtered on the North branch of the river. He paid this year for the cattle, 2a4c net., and they were driven here from along the Illinois river, McLean county, Fulton county, &c. He continued packing hogs and cattle on South Water street till 1848; when he moved to the North Branch of the river, where his house is at present situated. Mr. Hubbard's packing, from the time he commenced up to 1841, was as follows:

1834-35—5,000 Hogs	1839-40—4,000 Cattle.
1837-38—12,000 do.	1840-41—10,000 Hogs.
1838-39—16,000 do.	1840-41—7,000 Cattle.
1839-40—12,000 do.	

July, 1836-7, Sylvester Marsh (who packed with Hubbard from 1833-4) commenced business himself, and packed on North Kinzie street, near Rush street bridge, where he built a house, and continued packing there up till 1853—the latter few years in connection with Mr. Carpenter.

In 1837-38, a Mr. Underhill came to this city and commenced the packing of pork, killing his hogs near Funk's house. He did not continue in the business.

In 1843-44 Messrs. Thomas Dyer and John P. Chapin commenced packing in Reynold's house—cutting in that season 6,000 hogs and 2,000 head of cattle.

In 1844-45 Wadsworth, Dyer & Chapin built a packing house on the south branch of the river, near North street, where they packed that season 3,000 head of cattle and 12,000 hogs. In 1845-46 this firm sold out to Julius Wadsworth and Thomas Dyer, who carried on the business for five years afterwards—packing from 3,000 to 7,000 head of cattle, and 8,000 to 12,000 hogs every season.

The first cattle packed by Dyer & Chapin were purchased from Isaac and Jesse Funk, of McLean county, at $3.25 net. In the same year they also bought a drove of 1,300 hogs from Messrs. Funk, near Pontiac, at $3.12 net.

The first mess pork made by this house was sold to John Young & Co., Montreal, for $8.50 per barrel—Messrs. Young having sent vessels here in the spring of 1844 for the pork. The beef packed that season was shipped to New York; but as the books and papers of this firm have all been destroyed by fire, we cannot find the price at which it was sold. The packing of 1843-44 was an unprofitable undertaking. The following year, however, they cleared a "good round sum."

In the season of 1844-45 Dyer & Chapin *packed the first tierce of beef ever put up in this city for the English market.* They procured the services of an Englishman, who initiated the packers here into the style required for the London and Liverpool markets; and to this do we attribute the fact that Chicago tierce beef always stood well in those markets. They commenced right, and our packers have always been careful to keep up the character which they gained in early years.

In the early years of Dyer & Chapin's packing, the barrels were furnished chiefly by our well known citizen, Hugh Maher.

In the winter of 1841-2, Sherman Pitkin packed several hundred hogs, paying 1 1-2 to 2c net for the hogs. The mess pork was sent to New York.

In 1843 George Steel commenced to pack hogs on South Water street, near the corner of Franklin street, where he continued to pack until 1845. In 1845-6 he packed on the south branch of the river, and in 1846 he built a house on West Randolph street, on the site of the one which he now occupies.

In 1850, Hough & Co. built a packing house on the south branch of the river, at a cost of $3,000, (the same now occupied by Leland & Mixer,) with a capacity of 175 cattle and 300 hogs daily. H. & Co. continued to pack in this house until the spring of 1853, when they erected a large stone packing house on the south branch, at a cost of $30,000, where they continued packing cattle and hogs until the fall of 1858, when it was destroyed by fire. In 1857 they built the house which they now [illegible] (on the site of the one which was destroyed,) at a cost of $35,000, with a capacity to pack 225 cattle and 1,600 hogs daily. This house, however, during the past summer, has been enlarged to double its former size and capacity.

In 1853, Messrs. Tobey, Booth & Co. commenced business here as pork packers, and packed pork from that up to 1857, on the South Branch of the river. In the spring of 1857, they erected a new house on the South Branch of the river, near Old street bridge, which they occupied till this season, when they rebuilt it on a much larger scale on the same site.

In 1854, Cragin & Co., of New York, built a house on the South Branch of the river, at a cost of $65,000. In 1860, however, the old house was torn down and a splendid new one erected—the largest then in the United States, and also the most costly. During the past summer, even this house had to be greatly enlarged and otherwise improved to keep pace with the increasing trade. The following table shows the number of Beeves and Hogs packed by them since the date of their commencement till the present season:

1854-5	5,000 Cattle.	15,000 Hogs.
1855-6	7,000 "	20,000 "
1856-7	8,000 "	20,000 "
1857-8	13,000 "	20,000 "
1858-9	15,000 "	22,000 "
1859-60	18,920 "	25,000 "
1860-1	[illegible] "	35,000 "
1861-2	[illegible] "	51,139 "
1862-3	13,215 "	65,436 "

In 1853-4, Andrew Brown & Co., commenced packing in the house formerly occupied by Hough & Co., on the South Branch, and continued up till 1861. This house is now occupied by Leland & Mixer.

In the fall of 1854, Moore, Seaverns & Co. commenced packing in a house on the South Branch of the river, formerly built by Mr. Kent at a cost of $15,000, occupying about two acres of ground, with 216 feet river front, and continued in the business till 1859, when Messrs. J. G. Law & Co. commenced operations in both beef and pork, and continued up till the last season. Now the house is owned by Messrs. J. G. Favorite & Son, who are at present packing both pork and beef. It has been greatly enlarged and improved.

In 1856, Mr. Henry Milward built a beef and pork house on the South Branch of the river, on the Archer Road, at a cost of about $35,000. It was modelled after one formerly built by him at Covington, Ky., and was then considered a model house. In 1857 it was rented and worked by Thomas Nash, and in the month of May, 1858, it was sold by auction to Messrs. Van Brunt & Watrous, who packed beef and pork in it till 1860, when it fell, by assignee's sale, into the hands of Messrs. Harbuck & Kreigh, who have worked it ever since, and who now occupy it.

In 1858, Messrs. Jones & Culbertson erected a pork house on the corner of State street and Ringold Place, which they occupied till last year, when it was sold to Gardner & Co., its present occupants.

In 1859, a fine new house was erected on the South Branch, by Bowers & Co., with a capacity of killing 1,500 hogs per day. During the same year, Mr. Thos. Nash erected a new house on Ringold Place, specially adapted for curing English Meats. This is one of the best small houses in the city, or indeed in the West.

During this same year, Messrs. Flint & Stearns erected a new pork house, with a capacity of about 1,000 hogs per day, on the South Branch of the river, south of Twelfth street, now owned by Messrs. Flint & Thompson.

About this time, Messrs. G. S. Hubbard & Co. rebuilt their beef and pork house on the North branch of the river, greatly enlarging and improving it, and making it equal to any house at that time in the West, in every particular. It is still occupied and worked by them.

In 1862, there were built in this city a large number of new houses. Messrs. A. E. Kent & Co. erected a very large beef and pork house on the South branch of the river, at a cost of about $50,000, with a capacity to kill and cut 2,000 hogs and 300 beeves daily. Messrs. V. A. Turpin & Co. also erected a splendid brick Pork House, on the South branch of the river, with a capacity to cut 1,500 hogs daily. Mr. Robert McCabe erected two Pork Houses close by these, of solid stone, with a capacity of 1,500 hogs each per day. During the past year, Mr. McCabe occupied one, and the other was rented by Messrs. Duffield & Hilton and worked by them. The present season, they are both being operated by Mr. McCabe, and Mr. Duffield occupies part of one of the buildings for curing and putting up sweet-pickled Hams. Gelpcke & Thorn also built a new Pork house this year, with a capacity to kill 1,500 hogs daily. There were also erected during the same year about a dozen small houses, principally for Dressed Hogs.

STATISTICS OF PORK PACKING IN CHICAGO.

To give our readers an accurate view of the history of this trade, we append the following table, showing the number of Hogs packed in Chicago each season since 1852:

HOGS PACKED IN CHICAGO FOR ELEVEN SEASONS.

Seasons.	No. of Hogs Cut.
1852-53	48,156
1853-54	52,849
1854-55	73,694
1855-56	80,380
1856-57	74,000
1857-58	99,262
1858-59	185,000
1859-60	151,339
1860-61	231,335
1861-62	514,118
1862-63	970,264

The season of 1863-64 has just opened, and at present it would be impossible to give any estimate of the number of Hogs to be cut before the close of the season. To judge, however, from the increased facilities for packing, there will no doubt be an increase, if the crop of Hogs holds out. As will be seen from the table given above, there were packed during the past season 970,264 hogs; but the total receipts during this period footed up 1,296,535—of which 346,881 were shipped East. The following table shows the receipts and shipments of Hogs for eleven seasons:

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF HOGS AT CHICAGO FOR ELEVEN SEASONS.

	Received.	Shipped.
1852-53	65,158	10,000
1853-54	73,960	10,628
1854-55	308,565	52,881
1855-56	438,532	187,763
1856-57	220,702	103,074
1857-58	213,2?6	88,546
1858-59	251,102	46,434
1859-60	255,384	71,356
1860-61	354,684	119,886
1861-62	746,667	228,683
1862-63	1,236,535	346,881

The above table shows that almost every season during the past eleven years a large proportion of the Hogs received here have been shipped East. This must be stopped. Chicago packers ought to receive every hog that comes into our market and only have it sent East in barrels, tierces, or boxes.

STATISTICS OF BEEF PACKING IN CHICAGO.

With regard to Beef-packing, Chicago stands, as it has stood for twelve years past, foremost, both as regards quantity and quality.

The following table shows the number of beeves packed each season for twelve years past:

BEEVES PACKED IN CHICAGO FOR TWELVE SEASONS.

Season.	Beeves Packed.
1851-52	21,866
1852-53	24,663
1853-54	25,431
1854-55	22,691
1855-56	23,972
1856-57	14,987
1857-58	34,675
1858-59	45,504
1859-60	51,849
1860-61	35,209
1861-62	55,912
1862-63	42,168

The present season thus far has been particularly active and profitable to those engaged in it, and the packing promises to be unusually heavy.

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF CATTLE AND HOGS FOR EIGHT YEARS.

To give our readers some idea of the magnitude of the entire trade in beef cattle and hogs in this city, we append the following table, showing the receipts and shipments for a series of years:

RECEIPTS OF HOGS AND BEEF CATTLE IN CHICAGO.

	Hogs.		Beeves.	
Year.	Rec'd.	Shipped.	Rec'd.	Shipped.
1855	302,068	145,380	10,715	5,253
1856	293,635	281,540	21,960	23,508
1857	251,115	121,916	48,524	25,502
1858	530,006	174,368	118,151	43,149
1859	281,496	212,840	90,574	25,973
1860	355,851	156,284	155,758	104,122
1861	675,042	290,091	204,579	124,146
1862	1,348,890	491,135	209,655	112,745

The trade in Beef Cattle with the Eastern States is now immense—and this is the only city probably in the world which holds a daily market for the sale of beeves. We supply New York with at least three fourths of her requirements, and the trade with Philadelphia, Baltimore and the New England States, is annually increasing. Since the breaking out of the rebellion about three-fourths of the cattle sold to the Government have been purchased in this market.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE TRADE SINCE LAST SEASON.

Below will be found in detail some of the leading improvements made in the prosecution of this trade during the past summer:—

JONES & CULBERTSON'S NEW PORK HOUSE.—This splendid structure, just finished, is situated on the West side of the South Branch of the Chicago River, just south of Old street. There, looming up in its vastness, it stands as a landmark for the environs of our city—attracting special attention from its immensity and solid appearance. Its size is 180 by 190 feet—covering 34,200 square feet of ground, is three stories high and has a railroad track conveniently built near the house—with a dock on the river close by—so that there need be little or no expense in teaming the product of the hog to railroad depot or shipping dock. In the erection of this establishment there were used, 800 cords stone, 800,000 brick, 700,000 feet of lumber, and 150 kegs of nails, besides several tons of bolts, &c. The walls are of immense thickness, and the timbers are 12 by 16 inches, while the joists are only 9 inches apart—but few buildings in this city having been erected with such a view to general strength and endurance. The cost of the entire structure will probably exceed $85,000.

The general arrangement of this Pork House exhibits an unusual amount of care and study in labor-saving—every department being adapted to each other, so as to render it one of the most convenient establishments in the West.

The hogs when brought into the house are driven up an inclined plane to the *top* of the house, where there are five pens, capable of accommodating 4,000 hogs. These pens are so constructed that they will be always dry and comfortable. This idea of having the hog pens on the roof of the building is a new one here; but besides being a saving of room, it is in this instance adopted because of its hygienic effect on the hogs. The usual method is to drive the hogs up to the slaughter pen, immediately before they are killed, and it is the opinion of many that the excitement and heat produced thereby, is detrimental to the meats. If there are any grounds for this opinion, the plan adopted in this Pork House is a remedy, for the hogs are allowed to cool in the pens on the roof, and as the slaughter house is erected also on the roof, there is no possibility of their being heated before they are killed. From the slaughter pens there are two schutes down which the slaughtered hogs slide into the scalding tubs, which are situated conveniently at one end of the third floor.

Close by these tubs, and on the same floor, is the hanging-room, having beams seven feet eight inches apart, on which can be hung, at one time, no less than 4,500 hogs. This drying room is a perfect model, and we call the attention of all interested in this business to it. As we stated, the hanging beams are seven feet eight inches apart; but besides this, there is a space of fourteen feet all around these beams, so that the air has plenty of room to circulate and cool the hogs thoroughly. To ventilate this room in as complete a manner as possible, the windows are constructed so as to slide entirely into the wall, and there are a series of ventilators constructed in the roof, immediately over where the hogs hang, so that the steam arising from them after coming out of the scalding tub, is carried off immediately.

The packing room is on the second floor, and there are conveniently constructed shutes for carrying the various kinds of meats from the floor above. The brine tank is situated on the upper floor, to which there are hose pipes attached, which leads it to the second floor. Here there are gutters constructed—so that the waste brine runs through them to a tank on the floor below, and is saved. This is no small item in a year, in such an establishment as this, and salt costing $2.75 per barrel.

The bulking room is on the lower floor, and it is capable of holding several acres of sides, hams, or shoulders.

The Lard Department deserves special attention. It consists of three rooms, 136 by 35 feet, running from the bottom to the top of the building. There are eight immense steam tanks and two large kettles, besides a kettle-drier, capable of holding 100 tierces of lard. The upper Lard room is the receiving room, which is conveniently situated so that the leaf, trimmings, head or gut, are, with very little labor, tumbled into their respective tanks. On the second floor is the tank room, and on the first floor is the drawing-off room. Below each tank is a large box to receive the offal, from which it runs into carts and is carried away—*not* run into the river. Indeed, as far as we could see, there are no appliances of any kind whatsoever by which the offensive offal of the hog can be run out of this house into the river, and Mr. Culbertson informs us that he has completed arrangements by which every ounce of offal will be carted away daily and buried.

The capacity of this pork house is about 2,500 hogs daily.

TOBEY & BOOTH'S NEW PORK HOUSE.—The new Pork House of Messrs. Tobey & Booth, just finished, is situated on the site of their old house, on the east side of the south branch of the river, near Eighteenth Street Bridge. The main building is two stories high, fronting 240 feet on Grove street and 150 feet on Eighteenth street. Although less pretentious and costly than some houses in the city, there are but few in the West possessing the same conveniences and capacity, and are so well calculated to save labor and expense in killing, curing or packing.

The slaughtering department is situated in the upper story, and adjoining it is the hanging room, which is capable of hanging 3,500 hogs. This room is well ventilated by windows in the roof and on the sides of the building—which can be opened by means of cords whenever required. The steam from the scalding tubs is also all carried off by ventilators, and is not permitted to get into the hanging room; while in the latter, the ventilators speedily carry off the steam arising from the hogs. Adjoining the hanging room is the cutting and trimming room, from which there are convenient shutes to carry off the different kinds of meat. Close to this room is another 40 feet wide and 112 feet long, to be used for spreading green meats.

The room for packing and storing barrel meats is 120 feet square, and is provided with all the most approved appliances for furnishing brine, &c.

There is on the same floor a room 120 by 60 feet for re-trimming and packing English cut meats—a branch of the business which is annually becoming of greater importance.

The room for curing Bulk Meats is 110 feet long by 112 feet wide, and is in every respect well adapted for curing an immense amount of all kinds of meats.

The Lard Department consists of a room 60 feet long by 45 feet wide. Here are situated eight large tanks capable of turning out 50,000 lbs. rendered Lard per day. There are also two Lard Driers and two cookers, with a capacity of 80 tierces each. This department is in many respects particularly attractive, and deserves especial notice. All the escape steam from the Lard tanks, instead of being wasted and allowed to permeate the entire house, is condensed by means of a new invention, and is used in heating the water that supplies the boilers—thus turning to good account what would otherwise be a nuisance. Underneath the Lard tanks are immense vats, into which the offal is emptied—which, as has always been the case in this house, will be removed in carts twice a day beyond the city limits and properly taken care of by parties engaged in the manufacture of Glue. This will render Messrs. Tobey & Booth's establishment entirely unobjectionable to the community, and will prove an agreeable halting place for the Aldermanic Smelling Committees, when next they make their rounds among the slaughtering establishments of the South Branch.

At the back of the main building are a series of Hog Pens, well constructed and closed in from the weather—capable of accommodating about 3,000 hogs.

There are two boilers, 30 horse power each, and a beautiful engine, 12 horse power, in the main building.

The house is conveniently situated, with a dock front of 260 feet, and a railroad track traversing Grove street in front—making it one of the most convenient houses in the city for shippers.

Messrs. Tobey & Booth have been engaged in Pork Packing business in this city ever since it became a recognized interest in our city, and their brand stands high not only here but in every market in the United States.

The cost of erecting this new house is about $25,000.

CRAGIN & CO.'S PORK AND BEEF HOUSE.—During the past summer Mr. Hancock the resident partner, has been busy making additions and improvements to their already large and complete Pork and Beef House. A new rendering establishment has been erected outside of the main structure—the dimensions being 114 feet long by 25 feet wide, and two stories high. It is built of stone and brick, and is in the highest degree substantial. Two new lard tanks have also been added, making the number of tanks in all nine, and of very large capacity. A new cooling floor has also been constructed, which has some very important and valuable improvements. In the first place, the lard runs 200 feet along the various sections of the floor, before reaching the vats; but besides this immediately under this floor of metal is another floor, on which a constant stream of cold water is kept running—so that under any circumstances the lard cannot fail to be thoroughly cooled before going into the vats below. This improvement cannot fail to prove of immense value to an establishment of such magnitude as that of Messrs. Cragin & Co. An additional scalding tub has also been constructed, so that the capacity of the house to kill and pack is increased to 2,500 hogs and 350 head of beeves per day. These improvements cost upwards of $12,000.

It is needless to state that this establishment ranks among the most complete and largest in the United States.

R. M. & O. S. HOUGH'S BEEF AND PORK HOUSE.—During the past summer, this house, situated at Bridgeport, on the South branch of the river, has been enlarged to double its former size and capacity. An addition, 65 by 150 feet, has been added to the old structure—making the dimensions of the house as it now stands 150 by 180 feet, three stories high. It has a capacity now to hang at one time 4,000 hogs and 400 beeves, and no expense has been spared to make it one of the most perfect houses in the West.

Quite a number of improvements have been made in the mode of ventilating and cooling the house and thus rendering it secure against unfavorable weather.

In the Lard department have been added two new tanks, capable of holding 30,000 lbs each—so that there are now in all six lard tanks and three large kettles, capable of rendering seventy-five tierces per day. All the offal from the house is daily carried away—not an ounce of it being run into the river.

The yard grounds and buildings occupy four and a half acres, and the yards and hog pens have all been filled up and planked over—so that at all times they are dry and comfortable.

On the river there is a dockage of 300 feet in length, and a railroad track [illegible] into the house.

The cost of the improvements in this house will be upwards of $15,000.

The Messrs Hough are well known as one of the oldest Pork and Beef packing firms in the West, and their reputation for both beef and pork stands high in every market in the world.

They have business connections with the firm of Worster, Hough & Co., in this city; Worster, Dupee & Co., Boston; and Cyrus Dupee & Co., in New York city.

GRIFFIN BRO'S. PORK AND BEEF HOUSE.—The erection of this house was commenced in 1862 by a packer named Welch, but for some reason or other he failed to finish it, and it was purchased during the previous year by Messrs. Griffin Bro's., and by them reconstructed and finished. It is 80 by 132 feet—three stories high. It has six lard tanks, and has the capacity to handle two thousand hogs per day, and when finished for beef, two hundred beeves per day. As a full description of this house has already appeared in our columns, it is needless to recapitulate here.

ALEXANDER BELL'S NEW PORK HOUSE.—This is a new house, just erected on Archer Road, on the South branch of the river—80 by 150 feet and two stories high, besides a spacious and lofty basement, at a cost of about $35,000. Its capacity is about 1,500 hogs per day—with 4 lard tanks and galvanized iron coolers.

GREGSTON & CO.'S PORK HOUSE.—This is an enlargement of the house, formerly occupied by Mr. Bell. It is situated on the Archer Road, on the South Branch of the river, and has a capacity to kill and cut about 1,000 hogs per day. The improvements consist of an addition to the main building 80 feet by 100 feet, and the erection of new lard tanks and kettles. There are now in this house, two large kettles and six Wilson tanks. The speciality of this house is English Middles. Mr. Gregston has brought from the best houses in Cincinnati a large and most efficient corps of cutters. The bulking accommodations of this house are admirable.

LELAND & MIXER'S PORK AND BEEF HOUSE.—Messrs. Leland & Mixer have leased the beef and pork-packing house formerly occupied by Andrew Brown, situated on the South Branch of the River. It has a capacity of 600 hogs and 100 beeves daily. Besides this house, however, they still keep their old house, for packing dressed hogs, situated at the foot of South Water street. During the past season it has been enlarged to a capacity to handle 600 hogs per day.

HARBACH AND KREIGH'S BEEF AND PORK HOUSE.—During the past summer, several very important improvements have been made in this house. A large brick bulking house, 140 by 150 feet, has been constructed, and one new lard tank has been added—the cost of the improvements amounting to about $10,000.

The capacity of this house is now 1,500 hogs, and 200 beeves daily. There are in all four lard tanks and eight kettles.

This house was originally built by Mr. Henry Milward, and is one of the finest of its capacity in the West.

UNDERWOOD AND LIPPINCOTT'S PACKING HOUSE.—This is a new frame house, situated on the west side of the South Branch of the river, at Halsted street bridge. It is 115 feet long by 50, feet wide, three stories high, and has a capacity to kill and cut 600 hogs per day. There are two large lard tanks and two kettles—and they have excellent conveniences for cooling and drawing off. Although this is a small house, it turns out a large quantity of product, and their brand is becoming well and favorably known in this market.

REED & SHERWIN'S PORK HOUSE.—During the past summer, this house, situated on Ogden Slip, fronting on the Archer Road, has been improved by an addition of 80 by 100 feet, with a thorough and complete overhauling of the entire establishment. It has a capacity to handle 1,200 hogs per day—with three lard tanks, 2 kettles, and a large kettle drier.

S. FAVORITE & SON'S BEEF AND PORK HOUSE. This is the house formerly occupied by Messrs. J. G. Law & Co., situated on the south branch of the river. It has a capacity to kill about 1,500 hogs and 200 beef cattle per day.

T. D. BOOTH & CO., during the past season have enlarged their packing house, on Chicago avenue during the past season, to double its former capacity. Their building is now 100 by 135 feet, and there is capacity to kill about 400 dressed hogs per day. They have two large lard kettles, capable of holding 4,000 lbs each. They have the reputation of being good packers, and both their lard and cut-meats meet with ready sale on the market.

PRENTICE AND HOLDEN have leased the old Stewart House, located on the south branch of the river. Its capacity is about 500 hogs per day.

FREEMAN, BURT & CO.'S PACKING HOUSE.—This house, situated on Indiana street, in the North Division of the city, during the past summer has been enlarged by the addition of a building 35 by 40 feet, two stories high. Its capacity is 400 hogs per day, has two large lard tanks and two kettles.

C. J. & J. H. Wicker have erected a frame packing house on the south bank of the river, near McCabe's Pork House, with a capacity of killing and cutting 800 hogs per day.

PALMER'S PACKING HOUSE.—This is a new house recently erected on the south bank of the river, built of Wood, with brick basement. It has a capacity of killing and cutting 800 hogs per day.

HOLIHAN'S PACKING HOUSE.—This is a new frame house, just erected on the Archer road, near Harbach and Kreigh's, with a capacity to kill and cut 800 hogs per day.

GRAVES & CO.'S PACKING HOUSE.—This house is situated in the North Division, and during the past summer it has been greatly improved, and with a large addition being added, its capacity is early doubled.

FLINT & THOMPSON'S PORK HOUSE.—During the past summer, this house has been greatly improved in its interior arrangements, and is enlarged by the addition to it, as a bulking-room, of the old grain elevator adjoining. This will render it one of the most complete houses in the city.

SANSONS & SINGER'S PACKING HOUSE.—This house is the same occupied last year by Nieman & Co. It is on the North branch of the river, near Indiana street, is built of wood, with substantial brick cellars, and a capacity to kill 750 to 1,000 hogs per day.

GEO. STEEL & CO.'S PACKING HOUSE.—This house, situated on the corner of Jefferson and West Randolph streets, and which was enlarged to more than three times its former capacity a year ago, is now in full operation. During the past summer, one large lard tank and a lard kettle have been added, and other improvements of a valuable character introduced. This is one of the oldest packing establishments in the city, and the brand stands deservedly high in the leading markets of the United States and Canada.

There is one thing worthy of note in connection with the Pork and Beef Packing Houses of Chicago, as compared with those in any other city in the United States; viz.: they are more complete and thorough in all their appointments—are erected in a more substantial and approved style—and they embrace all the improvements that have been made in the business anywhere during the past quarter of a century. The slaughtering houses are also all connected with the packing houses, and the entire profits of this branch of the trade go to the packers. The complete manner also in which the leading houses are enveloped by railroad tracks on the one side, and by water communications on the other, causes an immense saving in shipping product, and in receiving salt, cooperage, coal, &c., without expense of drayage, &c. A propeller or sail vessel can haul up to any house in the city, and take off a cargo of pork or beef, or a train of cars can be loaded at the other end of the house—and all without any expense either to buyer or seller.

The operators in beef and live hogs are now all at work, but as the dressed hog season has only barely commenced, a large number of small houses will yet go into operation. The following is a list of packers reported to us as packing this season:

Cragin & Co.	Adams & Son.
A E Kent & Co	J. L. McDaniel.
Harbach & Kreigh.	John Hayward.
Worster, Hough & Co.	Rhodes & Whyte.
S. Favorite & Son.	McConkey & Hall.
Jones & Culbertson.	Charles L. Palmer.
Bowers & Co.	Stiles, Brewster & Co.
Gelpcke & Thorne.	T. D. Booth & Co.
J. S. Norwood, Agent.	Louis Richberg.
Hubbard, Patterson & Co.	John Nash.
Leland & Mixer.	S. F. Quimby & Co.
Gardner & Co.	Hubert Coker & Co.
Reed & Sherwin.	H. B. Priest & Co.
V. A. Turpin & Co	E. & W. H. Smith.
Turner & Mitchell.	French & Co.
J. C. Duffield.	Andrew Brown.
Alexander Bell.	G. W. Reynolds & Co.
Tobey & Booth.	Clarke & Brother.
G. W. Higgins & Co.	W. W. Chandler & Co.
Palmer & Co.	Peter Curtis.
Thomas M'Cabe.	Prentice & Holden.
Geo. Steele & Co.	R. F. Murphy & Co.
Freeman, Burt & Co.	Gregston & Co.
Thomas Nash.	Underwood & Lippincott.
Adam Smith.	C. G. & J. H. Wicker.
Flint & Thompson.	Sanborn & Singer.
R. M. Graves & Co.	Holihan & Co.

The Winter Railroad Time Table.

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL—DEPOT FOOT OF LAKE STREET.		
Detroit Express	6:30 a. m.	6:00 a. m.
Detroit Express	5:40 p. m.	10:30 a. m.
Detroit Express	10:00 p. m.	10:30 p. m.
MICH. CENT., CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE LINE.		
Morning Express	6:30 a. m.	10:30 p. m.
Night Express	5:40 p. m.	6:00 a. m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DEPOT CORNER VAN BUREN AND SHERMAN STREETS.		
Day Express	6:30 a. m.	10:30 p. m.
Evening Express	5:45 p. m.	6:00 a. m.
Night Express	10:00 p. m.	10:30 p. m.
CINCINNATI AIR LINE. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison st. Bridge.		
Day Express	6:00 a. m.	9:15 p. m.
Night Express	7:40 p. m.	9:00 a. m.
CINCINNATI AIR LINE—FOR INDIANAPOLIS AND LOUISVILLE.		
Day Express	6:00 a. m.	9:15 p. m.
Night Express	7:40 p. m.	9:00 a. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—DEPOT, FOOT OF LAKE STREET.		
Day Passenger	8:45 a. m.	9:30 p. m.
Night Express	8:20 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
*Urbanna accommodation.	4:00 p. m.	Sat'days only
Hyde Park Train	7:00 a. m.	8:30 a. m.
Hyde Park Train	12:00 m.	1:35 p. m.
Hyde Park Train	5:35 p. m.	6:45 p. m.
GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION.		
Fulton Passenger	9:00 a. m.	4:40 p. m.
Fulton Passenger	†11:40 p. m.	4:30 a. m.
Freeport Passenger	9:00 a. m.	4:40 p. m.
Freeport Passenger	11:30 p. m.	‡2:45 a. m.
Rockford, Elgin, Fox River and State Line	4:00 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Geneva Passenger	5:30 p. m.	8:30 a. m.
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.		
Mail Passenger	8:30 a. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Passenger	8:45 p. m.	7:50 p. m.
Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation	4:00 p. m.	5:30 a. m.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
Day Express and Mail	9:45 a. m.	4:45 p. m.
Night Express	11:30 p. m.	4:45 a. m.
Joliet Accommodation	4:00 p. m.	9:40 a. m.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
Day Express and Mail	8:30 a. m.	6:35 p. m.
Night Express	11:30 p. m.	5:45 a. m.
Accommodation	4:00 p. m.	10:10 a. m.
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
Morning Express	6:00 a. m.	10:40 a. m.
Night Express	6:30 p. m.	10:30 p. m.
Accommodation	4:00 a. m.	6:15 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	7:40 p. m.	9:00 a. m.
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—DEPOT CORNER KINZIE AND WEST WATER STREETS.		
Day Express	9:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Night Passenger	11:30 p. m.	5:30 a. m.
Way Passenger	[illegible]	12:30 p. m.
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE.		
St. Paul Express	9.00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Accom'tion	12:15 p. m.	......
Milwaukee Express	6:00 p. m.	11:30 a. m.
Mail	11:30 p. m.	5:30 a. m.
Waukegan Accom'tion	5:00 p. m.	8:00 a. m.

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted.
‡ Mondays excepted.

Miscellaneous

HILTON'S CEMENT.—The Insoluble Cement of the Merest [illegible] [illegible] adv'ment [illegible]

NOT ALCOHOLIC
A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
VEGETABLE EXTRACT
A PURE TONIC.
DR. HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS
PREPARED BY
DR. C. M. JACKSON, Phila., Pa.,
WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE
LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE,
Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach.
[illegible]
And will positively prevent YELLOW FEVER, BILIOUS FEVER, &c. They contain
NO ALCOHOL OR BAD WHISKY.
They WILL CURE the above diseases in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.
Do you want something to Strengthen You?
Do you want a Good Appetite?
Do you want to Build up your Constitution?
Do you want to Feel Well?
Do you want to get rid of Nervousness?
Do you want Energy?
Do you want to Sleep Well?
Do you want a Brisk and Vigorous Feeling?
If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.
PARTICULAR NOTICE.
There are many preparations sold under the name of Bitters put up in quart bottles, compounded of the cheapest whisky or common rum, costing from 20 to 40 cents per gallon, the taste disguised by Anise or Coriander seed. [illegible]
Attention, Soldiers! and Friends of Soldiers.
[illegible]
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22 1862.
[illegible]
ISAAC MALONE.
[illegible]
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!
See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON," is on the WRAPPER of each bottle.
Price Per Bottle 75 Cents, Or Half Doz. for $4.00.
[illegible]
Principal Office and Manufactory
No. 631 ARCH STREET,
JONES & EVANS,
(Successors to C. M. JACKSON & CO.) Proprietors.
For sale by all Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.
[illegible]

TO FARMERS, PRODUCE DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS.
EIVES & MACEY,
61 King William street, London, and 9 Chapel street, Liverpool,
[illegible]

MUNN & COMPANY, Solicitors of AMERICAN and FOREIGN PATENTS and Publishers of the ILLUSTRATED "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN,"
No. 37 Park Row, New York.
[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICE
TO
Merchants and Freight Shippers
BETWEEN
CHICAGO, OMAHA CITY
Council Bluffs, Denver,
AND POINTS ON THE MISSOURI RIVER,
COMMENCING OCTOBER FIRST.
[illegible]
MISSISSIPPI & MISSOURI R.R.,
[illegible]
Most Desirable Route to the West.
[illegible]
REASONABLE RATES,
[illegible]
PECK & WOOD,
Proprietors East and West Line,
OMAHA CITY.

TRUTHS THAT DEFY COMPETITION.—[illegible] CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE [illegible]

MR. QUACKENBOS' COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.
[illegible]

NOTICE.—Prof. A. Marsh, the celebrated Band Flutist of Philadelphia, [illegible] Residence, 113 Monroe street.

LOST HAIR RESTORED.—Persons afflicted with premature Grayness, Baldness, [illegible]

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.
DR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, Mass.
[illegible]

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE,
Madison street, between Dearborn and State.
The best ventilated Theatre in the world.
Second week of the charming young actress, Miss JANE COOMBS [illegible] UNIVERSAL APPLAUSE.
MONDAY and TUESDAY, Nov. 16th and 17th will be presented the elegant Comedy of
The World of Fashion; or, Fairies Finger,
MISS JANE COOMBS........as........MARIE
Supported by Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Marble, Mrs. Myers, Messrs. Reyna, Rand, Rainford and Hudson.
GRAND DANCE........Miss JENNIE HIGHT.
The conclude with the Farce of
AN ALARMING SACRIFICE.
Bob Ticket........Mr. Myers
In rehearsal: THE WIFE'S SECRET AND LOVE'S SACRIFICE.
Saturday afternoon—Grand Matinee, MISS JANE COOMBS.

METROPOLITAN HALL.
ARLINGTON, KELLY, LEON & DONNIKER'S MINSTRELS.
Will open at the above Hall and remain until their New Opera House on Washington street, between Clark and Dearborn, is completed
ON MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16th.
[illegible]

DEARBORN STREET VARIETIES,
115 & 117 Dearborn street.
C. M. CHADWICK........Manager and Proprietor.
T. E. WILLIAMS........Stage Manager.
T. G. Riggs's beautiful Drama,
FORTUNES OF WAR,
THE TWO POMPEYS,
NEGRO BURLESQUES, WITTICISMS,
Songs, Dances, &c.
Change of Prices:
[illegible]

MARTINE'S DANCING ACADEMY, corner Clark and Monroe street.
[illegible]
J. EDWIN MARTINE, P.O Box 2?8.

PHŒNIX HALL,
BLOOMINGTON, ILL.
Large, airy and central. Good Piano, Curtain and Scenery. Singers will find this a superior Hall for Concerts, as the stage can be entirely cleared.
WAKEFIELD, THOMPSON & MANN, Proprietors.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY,
124 WABASH AVENUE Between Adams and Jackson streets.
[illegible]

Auction Sales.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
46 & 48 DEARBORN STREET
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
ELEGANT CURTAINS, with Cornices,
Large French Plate Mantle Glass, and Piano Forte,
AT AUCTION.
On TUESDAY, Nov. 17th, at 9½ o'clock, we shall sell at our Salesrooms a large assortment of
Parlor, Chamber, Diningroom and Kitchen Furniture,
[illegible]
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
46 and 48 Dearborn street.
IMPORTANT AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF VALUABLE
Fine, Old and Modern
OIL PAINTINGS,
In Fine Gold Gilt Frames, by Catalogue,
AT AUCTION,
At No. 48 Dearborn Street,
[illegible]
GOOD PICTURES,
[illegible]
GILBERT & SAMPSON.

THOMAS & CO., manufacturers of HERMETICALLY SEALED AND
Preserved Fruits, Jellies, Pickles, &c.
59 Lasalle street, Chicago, Illinois.
P. O. Box 3065. Opposite the Court House.
FRUITS IN CANS.
PRESERVED FRUITS AND JAMS.
JELLIES.
SUNDRIES.
[illegible]
CHOICE GOODS AND ATTRACTIVE STYLES.

RICHARDSON'S NEW METHOD
FOR THE PIANO FORTE.
An Improvement upon all other Instruction Books in Progressive Arrangement, Adaptation and Simplicity. Founded upon a New and Original Plan, and Illustrated by a series of Plates, showing the Proper Position of the Hands and Fingers. To which are added the Rudiments of Harmony and Thorough Bass.
BY NATHAN RICHARDSON,
Author of the "Modern School for the Piano Forte."
[illegible]
OLIVER DITSON & CO. Publishers, Boston.

SAPONIFIER,
OR CONCENTRATED LYE
Family Soap Maker.
[illegible]
Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.,
[illegible]

GAY, HANENKAMP & EDWARDS,
(Successors to Edward J. Gay & Co.)
ST. LOUIS, MO.
OFFER FOR SALE
800 hhds. fair and choice N.O. Sugar.
250 hhds. fair and choice Porto Rico Sugar.
750 bbls. Plantation Molasses.
1000 bags Prime Rio Coffee.
St. Louis, Mo. Nov. 10th, 1863.

ARMY MIRRORS, the best in the world [illegible]
[illegible]

AUCTION.—I shall sell at Auction [illegible]

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
[illegible]

FRIENDS AND RELATIVES

OF THE

Brave Soldiers and Sailors.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

AND

OINTMENT.

All who have Friends and Relatives in the Army or Navy should take especial care that they be amply supplied with these Pills & Ointment; and where the brave Soldiers & Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their Friends. They have been proved to be the soldier's never-failing friend in the hour of need.

Coughs and Colds affecting Troops,

Will be speedily relieved and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the Directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

Sick Headaches and Want of Appetite, Incidental to Soldiers.

Those feelings which so sadden usually arise from trouble or annoyance, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taken according to the printed instructions, will quickly produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and, as a natural consequence, a clear head and good appetite.

Weakness or Debility Induced by Over-Fatigue

Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the Soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the Bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange, that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach, and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system, however deranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the Bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

Volunteers, Attention! Indiscretions of Youth.

Sores and Ulcers, Blotches and Swellings, can with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the Ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system, and leave the Patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

For Wounds, either occasioned by the Bayonet, Sabre, or the Bullet, Sores or Bruises,

To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable, there are no medicines so safe, sure, and convenient, as Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all round it, then covered with a piece of linen from his knapsack and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking, night and morning, six or eight Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflammation.

Every Soldier's Knapsack and Seaman's Chest should be provided with these valuable Remedies.

CAUTION!

None are genuine unless the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW YORK AND LONDON," are discernable as a Water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by HOLDING THE LEAF TO THE LIGHT. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, throughout the civilized world, in pots and boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents, and $1 each.

There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance in patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot and box.

For sale by LORD & SMITH, General Western Agents, 23 Lake street, Chicago.

★ ★ ★

DR. SWEET'S

Infallible Liniment,

THE

GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY,

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

For all of which it is a speedy and certain remedy, and never fails. This Liniment is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the famous bone setter, and has been used in his practice for more than twenty years with the most astonishing success.

AS AN ALLEVIATOR OF PAIN, it is unrivalled by any preparation before the public, of which the most skeptical may be convinced by a single trial.

FOR NEURALGIA, it will afford immediate relief in every case, however distressing.

It will relieve the worst cases of HEADACHE in three minutes and is warranted to do it.

TOOTHACHE also will it cure instantly.

FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY AND GENERAL LASSITUDE arising from imprudence or excess, this Liniment is a most happy and unfailing remedy.

FOR PILES.—As an external remedy, we claim that it is the best known, and we challenge the world to produce an equal.

QUINSY AND SORE THROAT are sometimes extremely malignant and dangerous, but a timely application of this Liniment will never fail to cure.

SPRAINS are sometimes very obstinate, and enlargement of the joints is liable to occur if neglected. The worst case may be conquered by this Liniment in two or three days.

BRUISES, CUTS, WOUNDS, SORES, ULCERS, BURNS AND SCALDS, yield readily to the wonderful healing properties of Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment, when used according to directions. Also, CHILBLAINS, FROSTED FEET, AND INSECT BITES AND STINGS.

Every Horse Owner

Should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless.

CAUTION.

To avoid imposition, observe the Signature and Likeness of Dr. Stephen Sweet on every label, and also "Stephen Sweet's Infallible Liniment" blown in the glass of each bottle, without which none are genuine.

RICHARDSON & CO., Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct.

For sale by LORD & SMITH, General Western Agents, 23 Lake street, Chicago, and by dealers everywhere.

BRASS STENCIL ALPHABETS.

M. J. METCALF & SON, 101 Union Street, Boston, Mass.

1,000 AGENTS WANTED,

AXES, HATCHETS AND HAMMERS, in all varieties, MANUFACTURED BY C. HAMMOND & SON, Office 229 Commerce street, Phila.

ARTILLERY HORSES.—We wish to purchase A LOT OF ARTILLERY HORSES.

TOBACCO DEALERS

CASEY & CO., Wholesale Tobacco Dealers,

NOTICE.—Madame Andrews, Clairvoyant, from Boston, Mass., can be consulted at 44 SOUTH MONROE STREET.

THE FIRM OF U. H. KELLOGG & Co. is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.

NOTICE.—My wife, Electa L. Mo...

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1863.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Chicago Post Office.

LADIES' LIST.

A

Addie Augusta miss, Abbott Orvill mrs, Allen Lovetta miss, Angell David mrs, Allen Lula miss, Angell Elizabeth mrs, Allen Fred B mrs, Arnold Augustine miss, Allen Annie miss, Arrowsmith Alice mrs, Allen Addie miss, Ashley Lucy miss, Alden Minnie miss, Ashboth Mary mrs, Atwood Henry mrs, Avery Lydia mrs, Alfred B T mrs, Anselo Adelaide mrs, Anthony Elizabeth miss, Austin Sarah miss, Anderson Horatio, Augustine Mary L miss 2 …

B

Bailey A M mrs, Bell Ann mrs, Bailey Mary mrs, Bell D P mrs, Backus Olive miss 2, Benedict James N mrs, Bailey Sarah C miss, Boston G C mrs, Baker Emma S miss, Boreman Adriana miss, Baker Mary J mrs, Beard C F mrs, Barger Elizabeth, Brown Margaret J mrs …

C

Cater Henrietta mrs, Colburn E mrs, Cavanaugh Alice miss, Colburn Hattie miss, Cate Tilly miss, Collins J H mrs, Caulfield William mrs, Conboy Ann mrs …

D

Davis Ann H mrs, Dillon Margaret miss, Davis Eliza mrs, Dickinson T C mrs, Davis Lizzie miss, Dickinson Louisa J miss, Davis Bell G miss, Dodge Jenny miss …

E

Edward Charlotte mrs, Evans Elizabeth miss 2, Eddy Cynthia mrs, Estee Martha mrs, Elbert Dora miss, Estee J A miss, Eden Keziah miss, English Susan M mrs, Elder Alexander mrs, English Jacob E mrs, Ellis Catherine miss, Erd Louisa mrs, Eyer Minnie miss, Eylesham mrs, Enright Ann miss.

F

Foles Sophy miss 2, Farnsworth J W mrs, Fay Thomas G mrs, Ferry C Emeline mrs, Ferguson Frank miss, Ferrill Henrietta mrs, Fitzgerald Bridget miss, Febs Delia E miss, Finnehan Margret, Fitzmaurice Mary Jane …

G

Gallina E J mrs, Goodman Elmira miss, Ganey Annie miss, Goodwin Fanny mrs, Galloway Wm B mrs, Good G G miss …

H

Halvey Marian mrs, Hermon Margaret miss, Hanes Allie miss, Henner Eleanor miss, Hale W H mrs, Heacox Jany miss …

I

Irvine Margt mrs, Irvine Mary.

J

Jacobs Francis mrs, Jacobs Rachael miss, Jacobs Rachael miss, James John mrs, Jewett Flora miss, Jillson Julia A, Jennison Anna mrs, Jones Sarah mrs, Jones Mary mrs, Jones Catharine miss 2, Johnson C mrs, Johnson Enos mrs, Johnson Saml B mrs, Joyce Mary miss, Joslin Anson B mrs.

K

Kane Anna mrs, Keith Julia E mrs, Keegan J J miss, Keeho Bridget, Keegan Cathrine mrs, Kellogg A E mrs, Kelley J D mrs, Kimball Susan miss, Keran Hattie miss, Kendall Martha C mrs, Kenyon Eliza mrs 2, Keerman Margaret miss 2, Kesseno Hannah, Kirman Anna miss, King Lucia B, Knowles Theo S mrs, Knight Elizabeth mrs, Kush Julia Ann miss, King Laura miss, Kelley Sarah miss, Kelley Anna M miss.

L

Lampman Maria miss, Lewis Anna mrs, Lamb Hattie miss, Little Kattie miss, Lambert M mrs, Levington Mary miss, Lapin Margaret, Long Louisa miss …

M

McCusty Mary E miss, McCormick Bridget, McCormick Mary J mrs, McCullough Ellen miss, McCray Nellie miss 2, McCoy Bridget miss …

N

North Angelia, Nugent Bridget, Neff Eliza W mrs, Norr Elizabeth mrs, Neberson Sarah E mrs, North Sarah mrs, Newton Catherine mrs, North Hattie miss, Nemlin Caroline, Noye Jane S, Newlin Robert mrs, Nortman Josephine miss, Nichols Sarah A, Noonen Ellen mrs, Nies Lizzie mrs, Norton Isabella mrs, Norris Hannah mrs, Norton Henry L mrs.

O

Olmsted Lydia A miss 2, O'Hara Penelope mrs 2, Owen E mrs, O'Donnell Ellen mrs, Orwin Hattie mrs, O'Connor Ellen mrs, O'Connell Johanna miss …

P

Packard Van B miss, Philips D J mrs, Peck Harry O mrs, Phillipine Lizzie mrs 2, Pardon A mrs, Pingery Mary mrs 2, Paul Ellen mrs, Pierce John mrs …

Q

Quinlan Malachi mrs, Quinlan Anastasia, Quin John B mrs, Quirk S S miss.

R

Rafferty Margt A M miss, Rice Ada miss, Rand James E mrs, Ridnell Mary Jane miss, Ray Fanny miss 2, Ripley Jane mrs …

S

Salisbury G M mrs, Small Iona miss, Salomia Margaret miss, Sloane Mollie F miss, Sawyer C B mrs, Snow Emma miss …

T

Taylor Jane R mrs, Thompson E J miss, Taylor Jenny S miss, Townsend Isaac J mrs, Tell Sarah miss, Tedwell Hannah L mrs, Ten Broeck Mary A mrs, Trask John mrs, Terry Jane mrs, Trask F R mrs, Tolper Wm mrs, Tucker Mary mrs, Thorp Charles mrs, Turner Florine miss, Thatcher Clara A, Turner Sarah E, Tilton Jennie miss, Tracy Anna miss, Thompson Carrie mrs, Taylor Malinde mrs, Thomas Robert mrs.

U

Updike P L mrs.

V

Vandusen Libbie mrs, Vose Rose miss, Veglesburg Margaret mrs, Vine A G miss.

W

Wallace Jennie R miss, Willard Eliza A mrs 2, Walker Matilda mrs, Wild Sarah miss, Wallis Geo S mrs, Winne Charles mrs, Walker Nancy B mrs, Williams M A mrs, Walker Athalia mrs, Williams Mary mrs, Walker Nellie miss, Williams Jennie miss …

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A

Avery Allyn A, Anderson J A, Anleil Edwd, Averill Lucius, Ayers Frances, Astin Clinton S, Alexander S, Alford H F, Anderson Chas W, Ashcroft Lewis, Atkinson Henry, Arnold Chas R, Ames Washington, Aller Hubert, Adams Chas …

B

Barker Joseph, Barrett R, Bexley & sons Wm, Baker Moses, Ball R B, Bentley E, Baker Wm, Baily Bahellar, Bell R W or B F …

C

Campbell Mc'A John, Clark H E A, Clark Chas J, Caldwell dr, Chandler Harry, Chapman Chas, Casher Robt, Clark A B, Childs A B …

D

Donelly Charley, Drake Charles, Davis James P …

E

Elliott G S, Elms G D …

F

Fagan Jno, Perry Glasgow …

G

Gabriel Chas D, Gray J F & co …

H

Harvey G F, Heymelsback T, Herman W M …

I

Ingolsby Jno, Ingles Geo, Ingersoll Jno W, Ibbetrom Thos, Ingram Geo.

J

Jones & Price, Johnson M, Jaynes D S, James Albert, Johnson John A, Jewell Chas D …

K

Kingland H W, Kelly John, Killip P …

L

Lindsay Thos, Lochardi J H F, Lullen Asa, Laird Austin T, Larkey J L, Lynch Anthony …

M

Makepeace Willard, Modes Jas, M S …

Mc

McDonell Jas, McKenger Ken, McMahon P J …

N

Newman John, Nicholson Jas …

O

Olmsted Chas, O'Keefe Jno H, Oberholtzer Edwd, Obeyn Edwd, O'Brien John …

P

Pardy H P, Phillips Abraham, Pierce Rev A L …

Q

Quackenbush dr Geo W, Quirk Daniel, Quinn col F, Quick Pierce, Quinn F, Quick John.

R

Reynolds Patk, Reese James M, Reed Edward, Richardson C J, Rankin James M, Reynolds F M …

S

Sivert Edward, Scrivener P H, Sanders Wm, Schaeder Isaac L, Shriver Chas, Searles Wm H …

T

Thomasson S S, Tiffany E A, Taylor Jno M, Thomas Richd, Tramwell & co, Tait Judson B …

U

Underwood R H, Utman George, Urquhart A G, Ules Patrick.

V

Van Brocklin J H, Volck Henry W, Valentine dr, Vallan Irving, Van Buren S D, Vanderwerst Casimer, Vollard John R, Van Alstine S, Vieregg C A, Vaughn James, Viddler Richd, Vaughn Jas D, Van Buskirk.

W

Weternille Danl, Wescott H T, Whitman J B, Walleg C, Wellard H, Wildman J K …

Y

Young Wm, Youberry S C, Yourell Samuel, Young P D.

Z

Zimmerman Fdk, Zachman Christian.

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Prevents Fever and Ague, and Billous Remittant Fever; Fortifies the System against Miasma and the Evil Effects of Unwholesome Water; Invigorates the organs of digestion and the bowels;

Steadies the Nerves, and tends to Prolong Life.

REMEDIAL PROPERTIES.

Cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Sick and Nervous Headache, General Debility, Nervousness, Depression of Spirits, Constipation, Colic, Intermittent Fevers, Sea-Sickness.

Cramps and Spasms, and all Complaints of either Sex, arising from Bodily Weakness, whether inherent in the System or produced by Special Causes.

Nothing that is not wholesome, genial, and restorative in its nature enters into the composition of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. This popular preparation contains no mineral of any kind; no deadly botanical element; no fiery excitant; but is a combination of the extracts of rare balsamic herbs and plants with the purest and mildest of all diffusive stimulants.

READ AND REFLECT.

Make sure of HEALTH. "But how," you ask.
We answer, 'tis an easy task.
Strengthen the STOMACH and sustain
The NERVES, the servants of the brain.
The LIVER keep in active play,
And REGULATE, from day to day,
Each organ aid, on Nature's plan,
Brace and refresh the INNER MAN,
And like a watch, that's kept in chime,
By constant care with railroad time,
The system's tone and strength renew,
And thereby cheer the SPIRITS, too,
"How," you inquire, "can this be done,
This Victory o'er Diseases be won?"
"HOSTETTER'S BITTERS," we reply,
Is HEALTH'S SUPREME PROTECTION—TRY!

As a means of regenerating the disordered and enfeebled system, regulating every function of the internal organs, reviving the depressed spirits, invigorating the constitution and prolonging life, no medicinal preparation either of the past or the present time, has been so completely and universally successful as

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

Against the vapors foul prepare,
That fever taint the heavy air,
Drink not unmixed the water found
In prairies, woods, or marshy ground
If sedentary toil you ply,
NATURE YOU MUST ASSIST—OR DIE—
For when debarred from exercise,
FOR ARTIFICIAL AID she cries.
Medicine's grand purpose and intent
Is threatened evil to PREVENT;
And if you'd be relieved or spared
From ills that crush the UNPREPARED,
Hostetter's Bitters use—for note
THEY are the surest ANTIDOTE.

To set at defiance the miasma of unhealthy soils, the poison of unwholesome water, the effluvia of crowded work-rooms and factories, and the baneful influence of sedentary employments, it is only necessary to be fore-armed with

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

Dyspepsia's pangs, that rack and grind
The body, and depress the mind;
Agues, that as they go and come,
Make life a constant martyrdom;
Colics and dysenteric pains,
'Neath which the strong man's vigor wanes;
Billious complaints those tedious ills,
Ne'er conquered yet by drastic pills;
Dread diarrhea, that cannot be
Cured by destructive mercury;
Slow, constitutional decay,
That brings death nearer day by day;
Nervous prostration, mental gloom—
Heralds of madness or the tomb;
For these—though mineral nostrums fail—
Means of Relief at least we hail,
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS—medicine sure,
Not to PREVENT alone, but CURE.

In DYSPEPSIA, FEVER AND AGUE, BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, CONSTITUTIONAL and NERVOUS DEBILITY, CONSTIPATION, SEASICKNESS, SPASMS, and in all complaints of Man or Woman, proceeding from casual or inherent weakness of the body, the one great remedy and restorative is

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

To wanderers on sea and land,
From Polar shore to Tropic strand;
To household love, and regions new,
And dwellers in great cities, too;
To soldiers in camp, fort, and field,
Who need against diseases shield;
To miners, California bound,
And tillers of wet, marshy ground;
To feeble wives of fragile mould,
To young, and middle aged, and old;
To those in health, who would enjoy
Heaven's best gifts without alloy;
To all the strengthless, weak and pale,
Who droop, yet know not what they ail,
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS we present
As Health's most potent element.

If there is any value in public opinion, or any weight in medical testimony, the very best and safest Tonic, Corrective and Alterative now before the world is

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FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

A POSITIVE
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AND

SPECIFIC REMEDY
SPECIFIC REMEDY
SPECIFIC REMEDY

FOR

Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder and Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostrate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculous Gravel or Brick Dust Deposit,

AND

All Diseases or Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings existing in Men, Women or Children.

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For Weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Wakefulness, Pain in the Back, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of Skin.

ERUPTIONS ON THE FACE,

PALLID COUNTENANCE.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this Medicine invariably removes, soon follows Fatuity, Epileptic Fits, in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases," INSANITY and CONSUMPTION. Many are aware of the cause of their suffering.

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Is safe, pleasant in its taste and odor, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of

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For those suffering

From Broken Down and Delicate Constitutions

From whatever cause, either in

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IT

WILL GIVE YOU

A GOOD APPETITE.

WILL GIVE YOU

STRONG, HEALTHY NERVES

WILL GIVE YOU

Brisk and Energetic Feelings,

AND WILL ENABLE YOU TO

SLEEP WELL.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE THE MOST

SKEPTICAL.

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Compound Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla

FOR purifying the blood, removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly eruptions of the skin.

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